

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# 1920 Seed Catalogue

"Veribest Seeds"



## Dawson & Company

23 and 25 North Alabama Street

INDIANAPOLIS





**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

January 2, 1920.

We are pleased to announce to you that the name of the Southern Seed Co. has been changed to Dawson & Co., effective January 1, with an increase in Capital Stock from \$25,000.00 to \$75,000.00, but without any change in the management of the business.

Mr. R. P. Dawson, who has been in charge of the business for the past 8 years and owner for four years, is President and Manager of Dawson & Co. and also the majority stockholder.

Dawson & Co. assume all the liabilities, contracts and agreements of the Southern Seed Co., in fact the business will be continued exactly as it was under the name of the Southern Seed Co. and as if no change in name had been made.

In making this change, it is done with the view of creating a larger business field and to better establish the many other lines the Southern Seed Company have been handling in addition to their field and garden seed business.

Dawson & Co. anticipate a big future, and in this we know they will have your fullest co-operation.

Yours truly,

**DAWSON & COMPANY.**

---

**DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING**

One of the first elements to success is to sow only good Seeds, as the result depends almost entirely on their quality and purity. Select for your garden a location where the soil is both rich and loamy and not likely to become surface-baked, and capable of working very early in the spring. If possible manure it with well decomposed stable manure. Plow and sub-soil, or spade it, and lay it out according to the way you want to do your planting.

Thorough eradication of all weeds must be made. A complete hoeing or cleansing every week or so will do this. Frequent stirring of the soil will guard against drouths.

Before spring opens see that everything required is in perfect order. Overhaul all tools and implements. Poles and rods for Beans and Peas should be made ready for use. It will facilitate matters for you if you could make a diagram or plan of the garden you have in mind. It proves an infallible and accurate record, and makes it easy to arrange the rotation of crops.

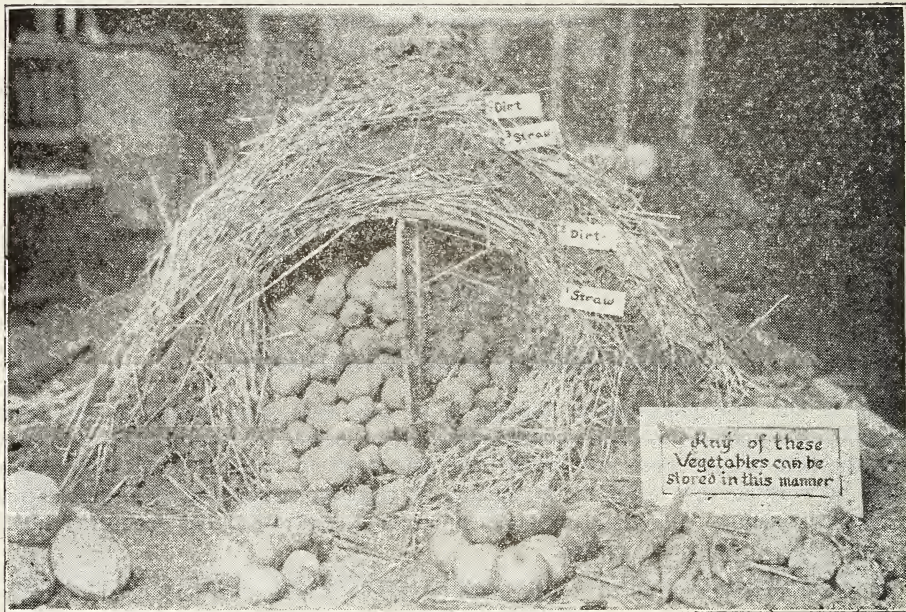
Make up a list of the Garden Seeds you will want and place your order with us without delay. Do not wait until the Seeds are actually wanted.

Earlier crops can be secured by planting certain Seeds indoors and setting young plants out in the open garden after the weather becomes warm. This can be done with Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper, and Egg Plants. Sow these Seeds in a wide and shallow box and fill with rich soil. Keep soil damp and Seed box near a window.

When the heavy frosts are about over, you can plant early Peas, Onion Sets and Onion Seed, early Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, and Spinach. When all frosts are about over, plant Beets, Carrots, Radish, Parsnip, late Peas, early Sweet Corn, and set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. When all frosts are practically over, plant Beans and late Sweet Corn. A little later you can plant Lima Beans, Cucumbers, Squash and Melon Seed and all other plants.

There should be several successive plantings of many items as this will secure an adequate supply of vegetables at all times. On vegetables that can be grown throughout the season, plant a limited amount of such Seeds about every two weeks. Keep plenty of moisture on the garden. If there is not sufficient rainfall, apply moisture about once a week. The best method is to run water into furrows between rows.

- Special effort should be centered in raising root crops that can be kept through the winter by storing. For those who do not have a basement or cellar for this purpose we suggest a Barrel Pit Storage. This is recommended by Prof. F. C. Gaylord, Horticultural Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. See photograph with description by Prof. Gaylord.



## A BARREL STORAGE PIT

(By F. C. Gaylord.)

Thousands of Indiana home gardeners are finding the barrel storage pit solves the problem as to how to keep their winter's supply of cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes. So cheap, yet so good, this simple contrivance enables the gardener to enjoy all the original, sweetness, tenderness and succulence of these valuable food crops.

Any kind of a barrel such as a flour, sugar, or apple barrel, forms the essential part. These are filled with the vegetables, then laid on their sides in a well drained place in the back yard. Over this first comes a six-inch layer of dry leaves- or straw, then a six-inch layer of dirt. Alternate layers of straw and dirt are placed over the barrel until a layer of straw and dirt at least two feet thick is formed. The final layer of dirt should be well packed and the sides made sloping in order to turn the rain and snow.

The end to be opened may be covered with a board door and against this earth and straw, leaves or manure may be packed; this will enable the gardener to open the pit in the coldest weather and at the same time prevent freezing.

By placing several varieties of root crops in the same barrel an assortment of vegetables are always at hand ready for table use.



### OUTDOOR HOTBEDS.

For early planting a hotbed may be made, located in a sheltered spot with southern exposure, where it will receive a generous supply of sun. A width of six feet is desirable, and the length should be such as will enable the use of standard 3 by 6 foot hotbed sash. A simple, boxlike frame, 12 inches high in the rear and 8 inches high in front, will hold the sash and give a better angle for the rays of the sun.

Dig a pit 1½ to 2 feet deep, the size of the sash frame to be used. Line the sides of this with boards or planks, brick or concrete, and make a tile drain, or place stones on the bottom of the pit, to carry off surplus water. This pit is to be filled with fresh horse manure. The manure will require special treatment before being placed in the pit. It should be thrown into a pile and allowed to heat. When it has heated and is steaming, fork it over into a new pile, throwing the outside material into the center. When the new pile has become well heated, fork the material once more into a new pile. This will require from ten days to two weeks and is important in that it gets rid of excessive heat. After this process fill the pit with the manure, packed down firmly and evenly, level with the surface of the surrounding earth. On top of this manure make a covering of good garden loam three or four inches deep.

When the sash has been put in place the manure will generate heat, in addition to the heat that will be derived from the sun. After this heat has reached its highest point and dropped back to between 80 and 90 degrees F., the seed should be planted. Use the best seed obtainable. Until the seed germinate the hotbed should be kept shaded to hold moisture. This can be done by spreading over the sash strips of old carpet, heavy cloth or newspapers. After germination strong light will be needed. The plants must be watered each morning on clear days, and the sash left partially open for ventilation, as it is necessary to dry the foliage to prevent mildew.

Proper ventilation is essential to the production of strong, healthy plants. The sash should be raised during the warmest part of the day on the side opposite the direction from which the wind is blowing. By opening it in this way instead of facing the wind, the hotbed receives fresh air without receiving direct draft. On cold days raise the sash slightly three or four times a day for a few minutes only. In severe weather cover the beds with mats, straw or manure to keep in as much heat as possible. About two weeks before transplanting time the sash should be removed during the day to "harden" the plants. While in the hotbed the plants should be thoroughly watered, but the water should not reach the manure underneath. Early morning is the best time for watering, so that the plants will be dried before night.

An outdoor hotbed of this character should be started in the early spring—February or March.

### THE COLD FRAME.

A cold frame is useful for hardening plants which have been started in the hotbed. It is built like a hotbed, but without the pit or manure. It is built on the surface of the ground. Good, rich soil should be used and the soil kept slightly moist. In mild climates the cold frame may be used instead of a hotbed for starting plants. It is also used in the fall and early winter for growing lettuce, radishes, carrots, parsley, etc.

### TRANSPLANTING.

In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant; this will retard too rapid evaporation of moisture from the plant and usually will prevent wilting.

In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

### WATERING.

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

### DISEASE AND INSECT PREVENTION.

Every garden is subject to attack from insect and disease. Your garden may not be attacked but it is wise to take advance precautions. Never in history has it been so necessary to conserve and protect fruit and vegetable crops as it is today, and it has been very forcibly brought out that this applies to the small gardener equally as much as to the largest growers of fruits and vegetables.

Within the recent past, spraying has become a science, experts having done wonderful work in developing the spraying method to a point where all guess-work has been eliminated, and it is no longer necessary to use haphazard methods.

The very success of your garden depends as much on spraying as on cultivation.

---

### DON'TS FOR GARDENERS.

- DON'T** push your Wheel Hoe as you would a lawn mower but push it with successive strokes from six inches in length for delicate work, to the length of a step in other cases—watch the wheel, not the blades or teeth.
- DON'T** draw the tool back between strokes, as this tends to leave the loose soil in bunches instead of evenly distributed, as it should be to get best results.
- DON'T** wait for the weeds to grow before you cultivate, but keep a dust mulch, which is a thin layer of fine soil on the surface. This checks the evaporation of moisture from the lower soil, and saves you time and trouble in watering.
- DON'T** let the weeds get a start. Small weeds are much easier killed than large ones. Remember you are growing vegetables, and every weed in your garden takes considerable moisture and crop value from the soil.
- DON'T** allow a crust to form nor cracks to open on the surface of the soil. Keep it thoroughly pulverized at all times excepting in wet weather. Cultivate at least once a week, and after rain as soon as the ground is in workable condition.
- DON'T** try to cultivate small garden crops two or three inches deep— $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch will give better results and you will be surprised how much easier your Wheel Hoe will push.
- DON'T** cultivate when the ground is wet. It is never too dry to cultivate. Cultivation keeps the weeds down, allows air and moisture to reach the roots of the growing plants and stimulates their growth. For success—**CULTIVATE**.
- DON'T** allow the hoes to get dull. Keep the edges sharp with a file. You will be able to do better work with less effort.
- DON'T** put away your Wheel Hoe, or any garden tool, without thoroughly cleaning. Keep a rag or piece of burlap handy and when through cultivating, wipe the steels clean. This will prevent rusting and they will do much better work.

PLAN OF GARDEN 50 by 75 feet, in which careful attention has been paid to proper relation of the season's crops and to a continuous supply of the more important vegetables.

Hot Bed	Cold Frame	Asparagus	Rhubarb
ARRANGEMENT OF SEASON'S CROPS			
Peas, followed by late Tomatoes			
Peas, followed by Celery			
Onion Sets, followed by Turnips			
Corn, followed by Spinach			
Beans (bush), followed by Beets			
Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ row; Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ row, followed by Corn			
Turnips, followed by Bush Beans			
Potatoes, followed by Spinach			
Spinach, followed by Potatoes			
Cabbage, with Lettuce and Radishes between, followed by Carrots			
Beans, Bush Lima			
Chard, $\frac{3}{4}$ row; Parsley, $\frac{1}{4}$ row			
Parsnips, $\frac{3}{4}$ row (radishes to mark row); Salsify, $\frac{1}{4}$ row			
Corn, followed by Kohlrabi, $\frac{1}{2}$ row; Cauliflower, $\frac{1}{2}$ row			
Peas, followed by Corn			
Beans, Bush Lima			
Early Potatoes, followed by late Cabbage			
Early Tomatoes			
Peppers, $\frac{1}{2}$ row; Potatoes, Okra or Eggplant, $\frac{1}{2}$ row			
Potatoes			
Potatoes			
Pole Lima Beans			
Pole Beans			
Corn			
Corn			
Corn			
Cucumbers	Squash	Squash	Musk-
	(bush	(winter)	melon
	crook neck)		

Rows are 30 inches apart. If soil is very fertile rows may be closer.

Planting was begun at hotbed end of garden and plantings were made a few days apart to insure a constant supply of vegetables.



## Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready before hand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field or seed is sown in the field. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Indianapolis.

\*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

Vegetable	Quantity required for 100 feet of row	Distance Apart In Inches		Depth of Planting Inches	Time of Planting	Mature (In days, except as noted.)
		Rows	In Row			
Asparagus, seed	1 oz.-----	12 to 24	3 to 5	1/2 to 1	Early spring	3 to 4 yrs.
Asparagus, plants	60 to 80	36 to 48	15 to 20	8 to 10	Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Beans, snap	1/2 to 1 pt.	20 to 24	4 to 6	1	April to August	40 to 65
Beans, pole	1/2 pt.	36 to 48	Hills 24-36	1	May and June	50 to 80
Beans, Lima, bush	1/2 to 1 pt.	18 to 24	4 to 6	1	May and June	60 to 90
Beans, Lima, pole	1/2 pt.	36 to 48	Hills 24 to 36	1	April to June	60 to 80
Beets	2 oz.	12 to 18	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2	April to July	60 to 80
Brussels sprouts	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	16 to 24	1/2	April to August	60 to 80
Cabbage, early	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	March and April	
					(Start in hotbed during February)	90 to 130
Cabbage, late	1/4 oz.	24 to 36	16 to 24	1/2	May and June	90 to 130
Carrot	1 oz.	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	1/2	April to June	75 to 110
Cauliflower	1 packet	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	April to June (Start in hotbed during February or March)	100 to 130
Celery	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8	1/2	May and June. (Start in hotbed during March or April)	120 to 150
Chard	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	4 to 6 to ft.	1/2	April to July	60 to 80
Corn, sweet	1/2 pt.	30 to 36	30 to 36	1 to 2	May to July	60 to 100
Cress, upland	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 5 to ft.	1/2 to 1	March to May	30 to 40
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 72	48 to 72	1	April to July	60 to 80
Eggplant	1/3 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2 to 1	April and May. (Start in hotbed during March)	100 to 140
Endive	1 oz.	18	8 to 10	1/2	Midsummer	90 to 150
Horse-radish	70 roots	24 to 30	4 to 6	3 to 4	Early spring	1 to 2 yrs.
Kale	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	6 to 8	1/2	Early spring and August and September	90 to 120
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	April to August	60 to 80
Lettuce	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1/2	March to September	60 to 90
Muskmelon	1/4 oz.	72 to 96	Hills 72	1	April to June. (Start early plants in hotbed during March)	120 to 150
Okra or gumbo	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 30	1 to 2	May and June	60 to 90
Onion, seed	1 oz.	12 to 18	5 or 10 to ft.	1/2 to 1	April and May	130 to 150
Onion, sets	1 qt.	12 to 18	4 or 5 to ft.	1 to 2	Autumn and March to May	30 to 120
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	3 to 6	1/2	Early spring and September	90 to 120
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	4 or 6 to ft.	1/2 to 1	April and May	125 to 160
Peas	1 to 2 pts.	30 to 48	15 to ft.	3 to 4	March to June	40 to 80
Pepper	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	15 to 18	1/2	May and June. (Start early plants in hotbed during March)	100 to 140
Potato, Irish	75 slips	24 to 36	14 to 18	3 to 5	March to June	80 to 140
Potato, sweet	5 lbs.	36 to 60	14	2 to 3	March to June	100 to 130
Pumpkin	1/2 oz.	96 to 144	96 to 144	1	May	100 to 140
Radish	1 oz.	12 to 18	8 or 12 to ft.	1/2	March to September	20 to 40
Rhubarb, plants	33	36 to 60	36 to 48	*NOTE	Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Rutabaga	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	6 to 8	1/2 to 1	May and June	60 to 80
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2	Early spring	120 to 180
Spinach	1 oz.	12 to 18	7 or 8 to ft.	1 to 2	September or very early spring	30 to 60
Squash, bush	1/2 oz.	36 to 48	Hills 36 to 48	1	April to June	60 to 80
Squash, late	1/4 oz.	84 to 120	Hills 84 to 108	1	April to June	120 to 160
Tomato, seed	1/3 oz.	36 to 48	30 to 36	1/2 to 1	May and June. (Start early plants in hotbed during February and March)	80 to 100
Tomato, plants	33 to 40	36 to 48	30 to 36		April and August	60 to 80
Turnip	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	1/4 to 1/2	April to June	110 to 140
Veg. marrow	1/2 oz.	96 to 144	Hills 96 to 108	1 to 2	May	100 to 120
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	96 to 120	96 to 120	1		

\*NOTE.—Set rhubarb plants so that growing tips are at surface of ground.



## SEASON 1920

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

## Terms

The prices are for seeds f. o. b. Indianapolis, Indiana, and are made subject to market change and previous sale. We pay postage on all packets, ounces and quarter-pounds at prices named herein. Below will be found a table of Parcel Post rates for amounts over quarter-pounds for the convenience of our customers

## How to Order

Write plainly quantity wanted, variety and carry out prices, and specify whether you want the order to come by mail, express or freight. Give Post Office and Route number; also express and freight office.

Seeds travel safely by express at 20 per cent. less than the regular merchandise rate. We do not send by express C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense.

## Warranty

Southern Seed Company exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable; but we sell no seeds with warranty, either expressed or implied, and in no respect will be responsible for the crop.

## How to Send Money.

Send money by Registered Mail, or send Post Office money order or Express Company money order. We also accept postage stamps for amounts less than one dollar. (Two-cent stamps preferred.)

The parcel post applies to seed. Postal rates are as follows. Owing to the convenience of having mail brought to your door by the rural delivery system, it is well to take advantage of the low rates.

20 pounds anywhere within the city limits of Indianapolis for 15c.

20 pounds one hundred and fifty miles 24c, and 1c for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

Nothing heavier than 20 pounds may be mailed farther than 150 miles in one package.

	Miles	150	300	600	1000	1400	1800	Farther
WEIGHT	Local	Zone 1,2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

When it is required that postage be added to the purchase price of any commodity, note the distance you are from Indianapolis, see in which zone you live. It is then easy to estimate the exact amount of postage required.

Where it is just as convenient to have seeds reach you by express, please say so. We prefer to send them by that method, as it is safer and often cheaper.

## Condensed Price List of Garden Seeds

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations. Ask for Special Prices on Large Quantities.

Prices on vegetable seeds usually are good for the entire season but are subject to stock unsold. In case of a very heavy demand we may be sold out on some varieties before the season is over and in such cases prices will have to be consistent with cost prices of the new stock. If you order early you will avoid this.

### ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	Doz.	100	1000
-----Columbian Mammoth -----	.20	\$1.00	\$7.50
-----White -----	.20	1.00	7.50
-----Palmetto -----	.20	1.00	7.50
-----Conover's Colossal -----	.20	1.00	7.50

### ASPARAGUS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1 1/4 lb.	Lb.
-----Columbian Mammoth -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
-----White -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
-----Palmetto -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
-----Conover's Colossal -----	.05	.10	.20	.75

### BEANS.

(Northern Grown)

#### Dwarf Green Podded

	Pkt.	Lb.	1/4 bu.	Bu.
New Giant Stringless Green Pod -----	.10	.30	\$3.00	\$11.00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Improved Earliest Red Valentine -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Extra Early Refugee -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Refugee or 1000 to 1 -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Long Yellow, Six Weeks -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Dwarf Horticultural or Italian -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Black Valentine -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Full Measure -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Bountiful -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00

#### Dwarf Wax Podded

Davis' White Wax -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Golden Wax -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Dwarf German or Black wax -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00

#### Best Varieties for Shelling

White Kidney -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
Red Kidney -----	.10	.25	2.50	9.00
White Marrow -----	.10	.30	3.00	11.00
White Navy -----	.10	.25	2.50	9.00

#### Pole or Running

Improved Kentucky Wonder -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Red Speckled Cut short -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Mammoth Podded Horticultural -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Fat Horse or White Creaseback -----	.10	.30	3.00	12.00
Lazy Wife's Pole -----	.10	.35	3.75	15.00

#### Lima Beans

Henderson's Dwarf -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Burpee's Dwarf -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
King of the Garden Pole -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Large White Pole -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Small White Pole by Leviathan -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Carpintaria Pole -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00

## BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.30	\$1.00
Extra Early Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Extra Early Eclipse .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Edmund's Early Blood Turnip .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Bastian's Half-Long Blood .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Long Smooth Blood .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Swiss Chard .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

## MANGELS

(French Grown)

Mammoth Prize Long Red .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Golden Tankard .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Yellow or Orange Globe .....	.05	.10	.20	.75

## CABBAGE

(Long Island and Holland Grown)

## First Early Varieties

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Charleston Wakefield .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Henderson's Early Spring .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Copenhagen Market .....	.05	.40	1.50	5.00

## Second Early

Early Winningstadt .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
All Head Early .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
All Seasons .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Early Drumhead .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Henderson's Succession .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Henderson's Early Summer .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Glory of Enkhuisen .....		.40	1.50	5.00

## Late or Autumn

Sure Head .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Prize Head Late Flat Dutch .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Louisville Drumhead .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Large American Drumhead .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.75
Danish Ball Head or Hollander .....	.05	.40	1.50	5.00
Mammoth Rock Red .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
American Drumhead Savoy .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00

## CARROTS

Oxheart or Guerande .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Half Long Stump Rooted .....	.05	.10	.20	1.00
Danver's Half Long .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Long Orange .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Chantenay .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

## CELERY

Golden Self-Blanching (American) .....	.05	.35	1.25	5.00
Golden Self-Blanching (French) .....	.05	1.00	3.00	10.00
White Plume .....	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Winter Queen .....	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Giant Pascal .....	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Large White Solid .....	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Golden Heart .....	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Celery Seed for Flavoring .....		.10	.25	1.00

## CORN

## Early Field Varieties

Extra Early Adams .....	.10	.20	1.25	5.00
Early Adams .....	.10	.20	1.25	5.00
Early Northern White Field .....	.10	.20	1.25	5.00
Early Burkhardt .....	.10	.20	1.25	5.00

## Sweet or Sugar Corn

Mammoth White Cory .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Black Mexican .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Early Champion .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Kendel's Early Giant .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Crosby's Early .....	.10	.25	2.00	7.00
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Late Mammoth .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Early Minnesota .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Premo .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Early Evergreen .....	.10	.25	1.75	6.50
Golden Bantam .....	.10	.25	2.00	7.00

## Price List—continued

CAULIFLOWER				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Erfurt .....	.10	3.00	10.00	
Early Snowball .....	.10	3.00	10.00	
CORN SALAD				
Large Leaved .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
CUCUMBER				
Improved White Spine .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Arlington White Spine .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Short Green .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Green Cluster .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Thornburg's Everbearing .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Jersey Pickle .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Chicago or Westerfield Pickling .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Green Prolific .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Boston Pickling .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Long Green .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Davis' Perfect .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Small Gherkin .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
EGG PLANT				
New York Improved Purple .....	.05	.50	1.75	6.00
Improved Spineless .....	.05	.50	1.75	6.00
Black Beauty .....	.05	.50	1.75	6.00
ENDIVE				
Long Green Curled .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Broad Leaved Batavian .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
KALE				
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Improved Siberian .....	.05	.10	.25	1.00
KOHL RABI				
Earliest Purple Vienna .....	.05	.25	.60	2.50
Earliest White Vienna .....	.05	.25	.60	2.50
HERBS				
Anise .....	.05	.20	.65	2.50
Balm .....	.05	.25	.90	3.50
Sweet Basil .....	.05	.20	.65	2.50
Borage .....	.05	.20	.75	3.00
Carraway .....	.05	.15	.50	2.00
Chervil .....	.05	.25		
Sweet Marjoram .....	.05	.40	1.50	5.00
Fennel .....	.05	.15	.50	2.00
Dill .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
Lavender .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Sage .....	.05	.35	1.25	4.00
Summer Savory .....	.05	.45	1.50	5.00
Sweet Thyme .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
LETTUCE				
Big Boston .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
California Cream Butter .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Iceberg .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Hanson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Grand Rapids .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Curled Simpson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Prize Head .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Black Seeded Simpson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00



## Price List—continued

## MELON, WATER

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Monte Cristo .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Alabama Sweet .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Florida Favorite .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Ice Cream or Peerless .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Sweetheart .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Georgia Rattlesnake .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Jordan's Gray Monarch .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Early Dixie .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Kob's Gem .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Dark Icing .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Kleckley Sweet .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Tom Watson .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Phinney's Early .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Cole's Early .....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Halbert Honey .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Orange .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50

## MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled .....	.05	.10	.25	1.00
White or London .....	.05	.10	.15	.50
Black or Brown .....	.05	.10	.15	.50
Fordhook, Fancy .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50

## MELON, MUSK

## Green Fleshed Varieties

Rocky Ford .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Netted Gem .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Extra Early Hackensack .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Large Hackensack's or Turk's Cap .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Jenny Lind .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Baltimore or Acme .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Skillman's Netted Nutmeg .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25

## Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Tip Top .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Osage or Miller's Cream .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Emerald Gem .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Paul Rose .....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Banana .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50

## ONION

## (American Grown)

Danver's Yellow Flat .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Yellow Dutch or Strasburg .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Danver's Yellow Globe .....	.05	.25	.65	2.25
Giant Yellow Prize Taker .....	.05	.25	.65	2.25
Southport Yellow Globe .....	.05	.25	.65	2.25
Large Red Wethersfield .....	.05	.25	.65	2.25
Southport Red Globe .....	.05	.25	.65	2.25
White Silver Skin .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Southport White Globe .....	.05	.30	.90	3.00

## PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Hamburg or Rooted .....	.05	.10	.20	.75

## PARSNIPS

Hollow Crown .....	.05	.10	.20	.75
Improved Sugar .....	.05	.10	.20	.75

## PEPPER

Ruby King .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Large Bell or Bullnose .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Sweet Spanish .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Mammoth Golden Queen .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Long Red Cayenne .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Red Chili .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Chinese Giant .....	.05	.75	2.00	7.00
Pimento .....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00

## Price List—continued

PEAS				
(Northern Grown)				
Extra Early Varieties	Pkt.	Lb.	¼ Bu.	Bu.
First and Best -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Early May -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Early Alaska -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Dwarf Early Varieties				
Gradus or Prosperity -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Thos. Laxton -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Nott's Excelsior -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
American Wonder -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
McLean's Little Gem -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Pride of the Market -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Second Early Varieties				
Bliss Everbearing, Dwarf -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Telephone, Tall -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Late Varieties				
Stratagem, Dwarf -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Admiral Dewey, Tall -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Champion of England, Tall -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
Large White Marrowfat, Tall -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Black Eye Marrowfat, Tall -----	.10	.35	3.00	12.00
Tall Melting Sugar (Edible Pods) -----	.10	.45	4.50	18.00
PUMPKIN				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Kentucky Field -----	.05	.05	.15	.40
Large Cheese -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Cushaw White -----	.05		.30	1.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato -----	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Mammoth or Pot Iron -----	.05	.10	.30	1.00
RADISH				
Globe and Olive Shaped Varieties				
Non Plus Ultra -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early Scarlet Turnip -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
White Tipped Scarlet Ball -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early Scarlet Globe -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early White Box -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early White Turnip -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
French Breakfast -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Golden Globe Summer -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Crimson Giant -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Indianapolis White Globe -----	.05	.10	.25	1.00
Long Varieties				
Cincinnati Market -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Icicle -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Long White Lady Finger or Vienna -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Brightest Long Scarlet -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Improved Chartier -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
White Strasburg -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Giant White Stuttgart -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Long Scarlet Short Top -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Wood's Early Frame -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Fall and Winter Varieties				
Round Black Spanish -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Round Scarlet China -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Rose China Winter -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Long White Spanish -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Long Black Spanish -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
SALSIFY				
Mammoth Sandwich Island -----	.05	.25	.75	2.50
SQUASH				
Summer Varieties				
Early White Bush -----	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Mammoth White Bush -----	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Golden Summer Crookneck -----	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Winter Varieties				
Boston Marrow -----	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Hubbard -----	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Fordhook -----	.05	.15	.35	1.25



## Price List—continued

## SPINACH

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Bloodsdale -----	.05	.05	.10	.35
Round Thickened Leaved -----	.05	.05	.10	.35
Long Standing -----	.05	.05	.10	.35
New Victoria -----	.05	.05	.10	.35
Prickly -----	.05	.05	.10	.35

## TOMATO

June Pink -----	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
Earliana -----	.05	.30	.75	3.00
Livingston's Globe -----	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
Beauty -----	.05	.30	.75	2.50
Perfection -----	.05	.25	.65	2.50
Acme -----	.05	.25	.65	2.50
New Stone -----	.05	.20	.50	2.00
Matchless -----	.05	.25	.65	2.50
Dwarf Champion -----	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
Ponderosa -----	.05	.40	1.25	4.50
Truckers' Favorite -----	.05	.25	.35	2.50
Chalk's Early Jewell -----	.05	.30	.75	3.00
Bonny Best -----	.05	.30	.75	3.00
Baltimore -----	.05	.25	.65	2.50
Golden Queen -----	.05	.25	.75	3.00
Yellow Pear Shape -----	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
Yellow Plum -----	.05	.35	1.00	3.50

## TURNIP

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early White Flat Dutch -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Red Top White Globe -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Long White Cow Horn -----	.05	.10	.25	1.00
Seven Top -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Purple Top Ruta Baga -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Early Purple Top Milan -----	.05	.20	.50	2.00
Extra Early White Milan -----	.05	.20	.50	2.00
White Egg -----	.05	.10	.20	.75
Sweet Peas mixed -----	.05	.10	.25	1.00
Nasturtium Dwarf -----	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Nasturtium Tall -----	.05	.10	.35	1.25

## FLOWER SEEDS (Extra Select)

All Packets -----5c

We have made a price of 5c each on all varieties of flower seed. We do this for convenience to avoid confusion in ordering. On account of the extremely high price of some varieties, the amount of seed in a package will seem comparatively small, however, we can assure you that the amount in a package will be as great in proportion as some of the higher priced packages offered by other houses.

**ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE**

**OF**

**VEGETABLE SEEDS**

**WITH GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION**

The varieties of garden seed offered in this catalogue are the **BEST** for this latitude. They have been tried out and have proven to be the best. We have tried to confine our stock of seeds to those varieties that really have merit and are best suited to our local market. If you are in doubt about which varieties to plant, we sincerely hope this catalogue will help you to decide. We will cheerfully give you any further information that we can.

**ASPARAGUS**

**Culture.**—Beds are usually formed by setting out plants one or two years old, either in late fall or early spring. If you wish to grow plants, sow seeds in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. Give thorough and frequent cultivation during the summer. The plant will then be fit to be set out the next spring. One ounce will sow a 50-foot drill and produce about 200 plants.

**Palmetto.**—This is the most popular variety grown for general use. Makes thick, creamy, white shoots.

**Columbian Mammoth White.**—Large, clear, white shoots, very tender, and of excellent flavor. The most popular variety with the market gardener.

**Conover's Colossal.**—A large, green variety of good quality. One of the best-known and generally cultivated.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

**Culture.**—The easiest way to obtain an Asparagus bed, is to set out roots. It takes 3 years to secure one from seed, but with our large, strong roots a bearing bed is obtainable in 2 years.

Asparagus Roots thrive best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow and supplied with a liberal amount of humus. A simple way to start the asparagus bed is to plow furrows 7 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, then set the plants, which should be at least one year old, (two-year-old are better) in the trench, allowing 12 to 18 inches between them; spread the roots out well and cover with two inches of soil. After cultivation, gradually fill up the trench, eventually burying the crowns of the plants to a depth of 6 inches.

Cultivate shallow and frequently the first season and as soon as the stalks are dead in the fall, remove them and cultivate the entire surface of the bed to a depth of 4 inches, then very early in the spring to a depth of 3 inches and again the latter part of June, working into the soil at this time a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure.

**Columbian Mammoth White.**

**Conover's Colossal.**—2-year-old roots.

**Palmetto.**—2-year-old roots.

THE SOUTHERN SEED CO., Indianapolis, Indiana:

I have been planting your garden seeds for some time now, and I wish to say that everything has been perfectly satisfactory. I always use several bushels of peas and beans, and the seed bought of your firm could not have been better; in fact, all goods were just as represented. As long as you furnish me with the same high-class seed in the future that you have in the past, you may count on my orders.

Yours truly,

ED HARMON, Maywood, Ind.

## BEANS

## DWARF OR BUNCH GREEN POD VARIETY

**Culture.**—If planted at intervals of two or three weeks, commencing after the ground has become dry and warm and continuing until the latter part of August, a supply can be had all through the season. Sow in drills two inches deep and 18 inches to two feet apart, dropping the beans three inches apart in the drill. Hoe or cultivate often and very shallow, keeping the ground stirred well until they begin to bear. Do not hoe or cultivate while leaves are wet. Pick pods as soon as they are large enough for use. One quart will plant about 125 feet in drill. Two bushels per acre.

**Full Measure.**—A comparatively new variety, a wonderful producer of high quality, round pod, stringless beans, it is becoming very popular on account of its great productiveness. A little later than Stringless Greer Pod.

**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.**

—A valuable round pod bean, absolutely stringless; pods are long, fleshy and tender, of a vigorous rapid growth and extremely early. Most popular of all snap stringless varieties for market or family use.

**Giant Stringless.**—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod and are a little longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good; leaves small and light green; seed yellow, long and slender.

**Hopkins Early Red Valentine.**

—The most popular variety in existence today. Vines grow erect with dark green leaves, pod medium length, round and saddled back, with only slight strings; seeds pink, marbled with red.

**Black Valentine.**—A few days earlier than Red Valentine; will stand more cold weather, being much hardier than other green pod varieties. The pods are long, round and straight.

**Bountiful.**—The plant is very handsome and of sturdy growth, being practically immune to rust and mildew. It is very hardy, early and prolific and continues in bearing for several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich green, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty, rich, tender and entirely free from string.

**Extra Early Refugee.**—Very much earlier than the Old Style Refugee, or 1000 to 1, being fit to eat in 48 days from planting. More dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender and of excellent quality, suitable for table use, canning or pickling.

**Refugee, or 1000 to 1.**—The vines are large, spreading, exceedingly hardy with small smooth leaves, very late and bear long cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles.

**Long Yellow Six Weeks.**—The vine is large, vigorous, branching and productive, with large leaves. Pods long, straight, thick, flat in shape, green in color, of good quality when young and fair as they near maturity. Is ready for picking 45 days from planting.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Vegetable and Flower Seed, 8 Pkgs. 25c; 17 Pkgs. 50c.



## BEANS—Continued

## VARIETIES FOR SHELLED BEANS ONLY

**Dwarf Horticultural or Italian.**

Also called Cranberry and October Bean. A vigorous grower with large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and about equal to the lima in quality.

**Navy or Pea Bean.**—The Navy is a small, round, white bean, extensively grown as a field crop. They are the great market bean quoted in all market reports. There are several types of this bean, but our strain will meet all requirements.

**White Marrow.**—A large, white oval-shaped bean, largely grown as a field crop. Preferred for making baked beans.

**Royal Dwarf or White Kidney.**—Plant upright, with large, broad leaves; pods medium size, dark green; seed large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry.

**Red Kidney.**—The good old-fashioned baking bean. Our stock is extra select Northern grown.

## WAX BEANS.

**Pencil Pod Wax.**—This bean is a very early, very productive and of most excellent flavor. The pods are long, straight, round like a pencil, fleshy, and of a bright yellow color; absolutely stringless—try it.



Giant Stringless Beans.

**Wardwells Kidney Wax.**—Ready for use in about 50 days. Broad golden yellow pods, and entirely stringless. Hardy and very productive.

**Improved Golden Wax.**—One of the most popular garden varieties. Pods are long, nearly straight, and half round; rich yellow in color.

**Davis White Wax.**—The best shipping variety for market gardeners. The pods are broad long and golden yellow; immensely productive.

**High-Class Truck Growers' Seed Is Our Specialty.**



Black Valentine.

Send Us the Names of Your Neighbors and We Will Mail Them a Catalog.



## BEANS—Continued Pole or Running

**Kentucky Wonder.**—Also known as Old Homestead. We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, dun colored. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed.

**Lazy Wife.**—One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snaps or green shell use. The pods borne in large clusters, are five and one-half to six and one-half inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. Seed, white, medium size, slightly oval or nearly round.

**White Creaseback.**—A fine, early, green-podded, pole bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters, and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality. The beans are white and are excellent shelled.

**White Seeded Kentucky Wonder.**—The long pods average 6 to 8 inches, almost straight and dark green in color. It being earlier than most other sorts, covers a longer season of productiveness. The dry beans are white, splendid for baking. As a snap bean it is one of the best.

**Horticultural Pole, or Speckled Cranberry.**—Vines vigorous with large, light colored leaves. Pods, short, broad, green, streaked with bright red. Beans are large, round, splashed and spotted with her. Of very fine quality, either as a green shelled bean or dry. The best late shell bean for both home and market.

**Red Speckled Cut-Short.**—An old variety, very popular for panting among corn, and will give a good crop without poles, vines medium, not twining very tightly, pods short, round and tender.

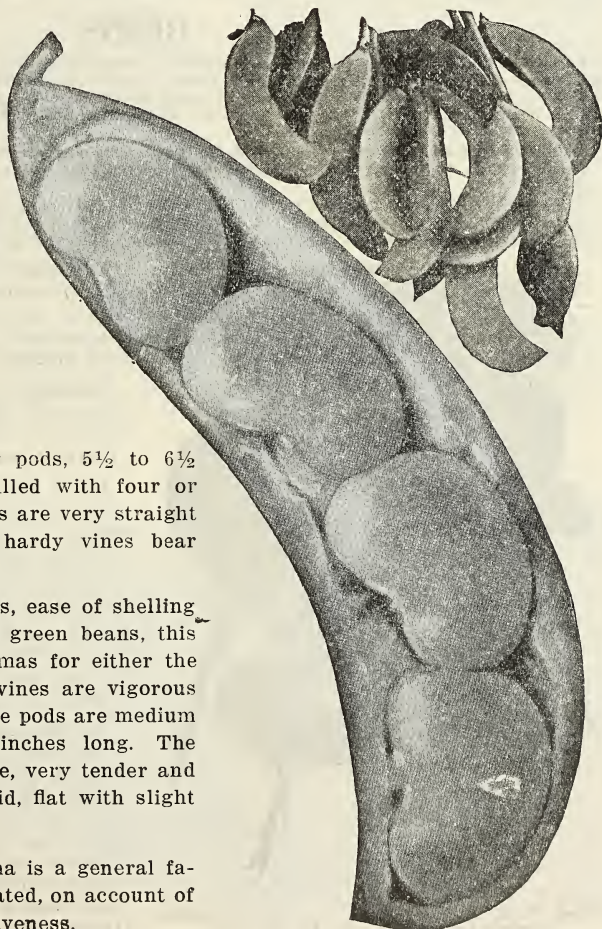
### POLE LIMA BEANS.

**Carpinteria.**—Somewhat superior to any other pole lima and wonderfully productive, of well filled, medium green pods, five to six inches long, much thicker than the average pole lima. The beans are broad, plump and thick, and as perfect as could be desired, and of a rich heavy green, which color they retain until maturity. It is very desirable, both for family and market.

**King of the Garden.**—One of the best and most popular mean crop varieties. It is medium early and has very long pods,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, which are well filled with four or five good-sized beans. The pods are very straight and handsome, and the fine, hardy vines bear abundantly.

**Early Leviathan.**—In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety leads all other early limas for either the home garden or market. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. The pods are medium green, large, flat, about five inches long. The green shell beans are very large, very tender and of the finest quality. Seed ovoid, flat with slight greenish tinge.

**Large White.**—This large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness.



Carpinteria Pole Lima.

If You Don't Find What You Want, Write Us.

Buying seeds is a game of confidence. A pretty sample is desirable, but no one can tell about the blood or quality of garden seeds by the appearance of the seed. All of our garden seeds are grown by seed specialists, and no matter what you pay, you cannot get better seeds. We test our seeds for germination and if the ground is properly prepared and weather conditions are right, OUR SEEDS WILL GROW.

## BEANS—Continued

### DWARF OR BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

Those who have not grown the Dwarf Lima Beans should try them. No garden is complete, no table properly supplied without them. Lima Beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

**Culture.**—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted quite as early. They do best in good rich, loamy ground, and should be planted in rows two to three feet apart and from three to four inches apart in the row, covering about two inches deep. Cultivate often, only when leaves are dry.

**Burpee's.**—The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely, form large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter, very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety.

**Henderson's or Sieva.**—Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These beans are at least two weeks earlier than most pole beans.

**Dreer's.**—The pods are short but thick, containing three to four very thick, short beans, closely packed. This variety is later than Burpee's but the plants are very productive and the beans are easily shelled and of delicious flavor. The vines are not erect, but trail over the ground about three feet.

**Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.**—This bean produces a magnificent crop of pods, which measure from five to six inches long by one and one-quarter inches wide. Compared with Burpee's Bush Lima, both pods and beans are much larger, while the beans, either green or dry, are nearly twice as thick. The sturdy bushes are loaded with pods that are truly enormous in size. The luscious green beans are larger than any bush lima ever known.

## BEETS

**Culture.**—For very early crop, sow such varieties as Extra Early Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian in hot beds in January or February and transplant. For general crops, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established cut to three or four inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet. Drill six to seven pounds to the acre.

**Crosby's Egyptian.**—One of the best varieties for forcing and excellent for first early crop outdoors, being very early, with small tops, flattening globe and deep red color. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color.

**Extra Early Eclipse.**—A very early beet and grown extensively in this market for early field planting. It is round and slightly pointed; flesh bright red and lighter in color than the Crosby's Egyptian. It makes a fine market beet on account of its appearance when bunched and washed.

**Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.**—The best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest, exceedingly dark, shape globular, having only one tap root. Very popular with market men.

**Bastian's Blood Turnip.**—An improved variety of the Early Blood turnip of deep, blood-red color; fine form and flavor. An excellent market sort.

**Extra Early Egyptian.**—The old standard variety. Roots are dark red, nearly flat.

**Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet** is the finest main crop all-purpose beet in cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its exquisite quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency.

For Market Gardeners **Detroit Dark Red** is the best main crop sort known. It is unusually attractive on the market, being of perfect form, deep crimson color and small, neat tap roots. The tops are small and grow upright, so that one-third more bunches can be grown on an acre. Whether for bunching or for late market, there is no more useful sort for gardeners. See illustration next page.



Blood Turnip  
Crosby's Egyptian

Ex. Ey. Egyptian      Eclipse



## TABLE BEETS—Continued

**Half Long Blood.**—One of the best for winter use. The roots are only half as long as the Long Blood, but weigh as much on account of their thickness.

**Long Smooth Blood.**—The standard long late sort. Very dark, blood-red flesh; quality fine.

**Swiss Chard.**—A variety of beet producing large and tender foliage, but does not develop a large root. When young the plants are used for greens as are also the half-grown leaves and are delicious used in this way. The leaves have a large stalk and mid-rib and these are used in the same manner as asparagus and are a fine addition to the list of summer vegetables.

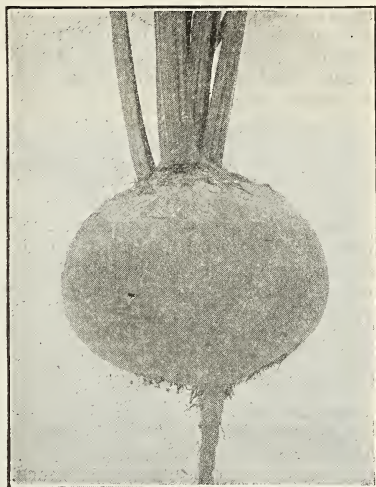
## MANGEL WURTZEL OR STOCK BEETS.

**Culture.**—Seed can be sown in April, May or June, using six pounds per acre. Rows should be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, and plants should be thinned to eight inches apart. Roots should be gathered before frost and stored in the barn or piled in the field where drainage is good. Cover gradually as the weather becomes cool, using straw first and a few inches of soil.

**Mammoth Long Red.**—The largest of all Mangels and the heaviest cropper. They grow to an immense size, weighing sometimes 25 to 30 pounds. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Yellow or Orange Globe.**—Very large globe shaped, excellent for feeding milch cows. Yield 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per acre. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Golden Tankard.**—Large cylinder shaped; immensely productive. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Detroit Dark Red.

## CABBAGE

**Culture.**—The early sorts should be sown in hotbeds as early as the last of January or first of February and transplanted in open ground in March or April. The second early sorts can be sown in open ground in March and transplanted in April, and the late varieties sown in open ground in May and transplanted in June. Good, rich, mellow, sandy soil is best for cabbage; cultivate often and draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth. We secure our seeds from the very best growers and will positively not sell any varieties that we know are not true to name. One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

**Copenhagen Market.**—This is without doubt the finest early round head cabbage yet introduced. It is as early as the Large Wakefield and will produce more per acre, heads being very few outer. 30 x 1  
Customers who give this variety a trial will be delighted with this cabbage.

**Early Jersey Wakefield.**—One of the best and most popular early varieties. Forms round pointed heads of good size. Is very hardy and on account of its thick outside leaves is able to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions to a great extent.



Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.  
All Our Seeds Are True to Name.



## CABBAGE—Continued

**Early Summer.**—This variety is deservedly popular with the market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten to twelve days later.

**Early Spring.**—Smaller than Early All-head, it is of the same type and almost as early as Wakefield. Its shape is round, slightly flattened on top, very solid, even before the cabbage reach their natural size.

**Early Winnigstadt.**—One of the best early sorts for general use and an old favorite everywhere. Its great hardiness permits early planting; sure to head, suffering less from cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads pointed, very hard and of uniform shape. A good keeper winter or summer. Good for kraut making.



Copenhagen Market.

**Succession.**—A second early—about two weeks later than Early Summer. The heads are larger, slightly flatter than the above variety and run more uniform. The color is light green; the heads are solid, have good keeping quality and are of excellent quality. A favorite with market gardeners.

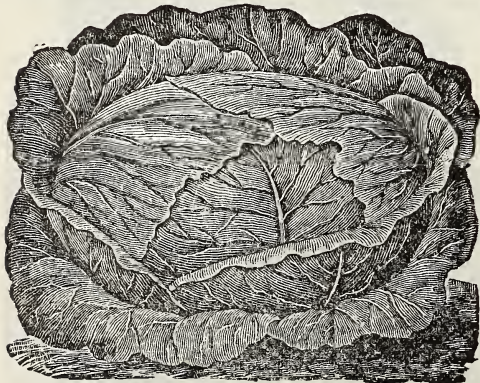
**Glory of Enkhuizen.**—A new variety from Holland; considered the most important recent introduction in the cabbage line. The heads are of medium size, globe shaped, handsome (see illustration above), with few outer leaves and just right for market; very productive and excellent in quality; surpassing in flavor most of the other varieties.

**All Seasons.**—Beyond a doubt, the best of all mid-summer varieties; a sure header; makes large, solid heads.

**Sure Head.** A fine strain of mid-summer cabbage, highly recommended.

**Large Late American Drumhead.**—A large, late variety, producing very solid, compact heads. A good keeper, excellent for late winter use.

**Mammoth Rock Red.**—The largest and surest heading red cabbage; deep blood red color.



Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

**Chinese Cabbage.**—The strain we offer resembles when well grown Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage. It is often called Celery Cabbage on the market.

The leaves when young are crimped, of light green color and appear like smooth leaved mustard but with much broader and heavier midribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white midribs. It is of distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. It is served as a salad like lettuce or cooked like asparagus.

Sow in this latitude after July 1st at the same time as turnips. Early plantings run quickly to seed in hot weather. Sow in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and thin two or three times; or if grown for the market start in boxes and transplant like late cabbage.

solid head, which seldom bursts. It is used largely by shippers in the vicinity of Chicago who ship cabbage south. It comes in between the second early and the late varieties.

**Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.**—The very best of the late varieties. Grows a very large flat head of superior quality, of a bluish-green color, with few outer leaves, on a short stem. There are many strains of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage but we are very confident none will be found superior. We have selected Long Island grown strain of the leaves, tender and soft. No mistake can be made in planting this variety for late or winter cabbage.

**American Perfection Drumhead Savoy.**—Best of curly variety for main crops, and for late home use and market.



## CARROTS

**Culture.**—For table use sow the early kinds just as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in rich, sandy soil, well fertilized. Sow in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out to six and eight to the foot. For field culture and winter use, sow the seed in June in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Hoe often and keep free from weeds. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

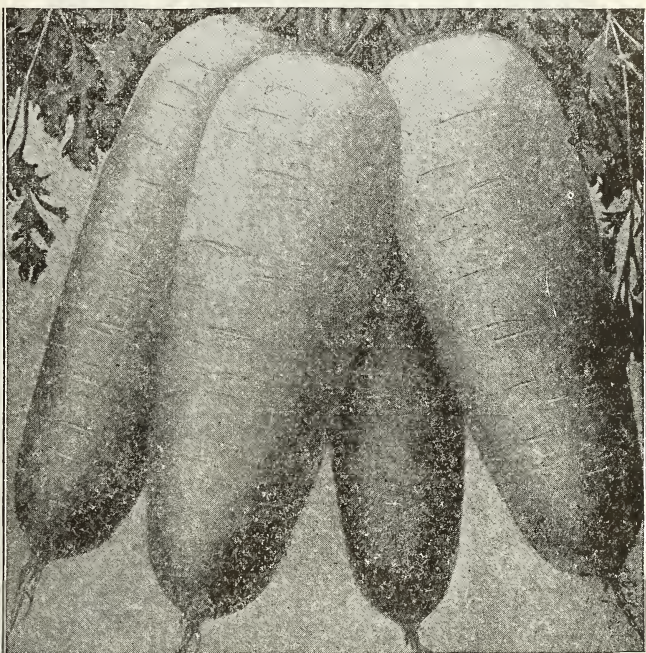
**Danvers Half-Long.**—Grown largely on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

**Half - Long Stump - Rooted.**—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

**Guerande, or Ox Heart.**—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. Tops comparatively small. Roots four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock feeding.

**Improved Long Orange.**—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size.

**Early French Forcing.**—Earliest variety in cultivation; very desirable for forcing; of reddish orange color, about 2 inches long when fully matured.



Half Long Danvers.

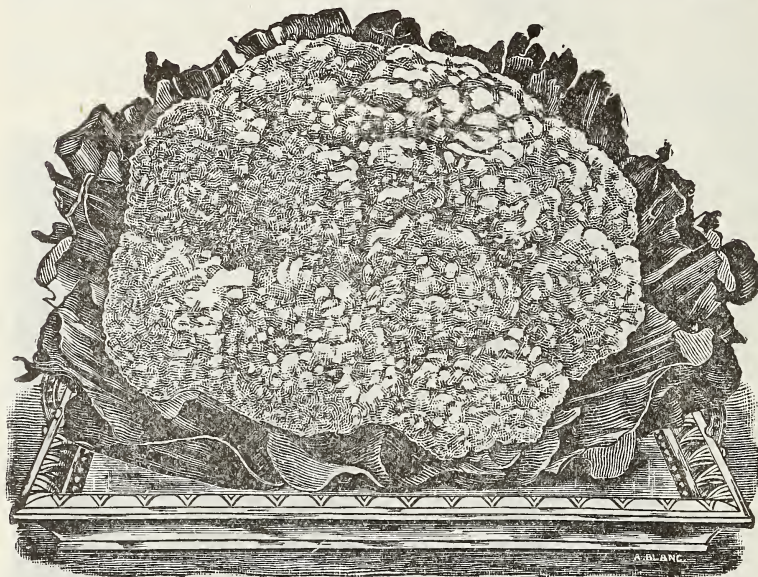
## Number of plants to the acre at given distances.

Dis.apart.	No.plants	Dis.apart.	No.plants	Dis.apart.	No.plants	Dis.apart.	No.plants
12 x 1 in.	522,720	24 x 24 in.	10,890	36 x 36 in.	4,840	60 x 60 in.	1,743
12 x 3 in.	174,240	20 x 1 in.	209,088	42 x 12 in.	12,446	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
12 x 12 in.	43,560	30 x 6 in.	34,848	42 x 24 in.	6,223	8 x 3 ft.	1,815
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 12 in.	17,424	42 x 36 in.	4,148	8 x 8 ft.	680
18 x 1 in.	348,480	30 x 16 in.	13,068	48 x 12 in.	10,890	10 x 1 ft.	4,356
18 x 3 in.	116,160	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 18 in.	7,790	10 x 6 ft.	726
18 x 12 in.	29,040	30 x 24 in.	8,712	48 x 24 in.	5,445	10 x 10 ft.	435
18 x 18 in.	19,360	30 x 30 in.	6,970	48 x 30 in.	4,356	12 x 1 ft.	3,630
20 x 1 in.	313,635	36 x 3 in.	58,080	48 x 36 in.	3,630	12 x 5 ft.	736
20 x 20 in.	15,681	36 x 12 in.	14,520	48 x 48 in.	2,723	12 x 12 ft.	302
24 x 1 in.	261,360	36 x 18 in.	9,680	60 x 36 in.	2,901	16 x 1 ft.	2,722
24 x 18 in.	15,520	36 x 24 in.	7,260	60 x 4 8in.	2,178	16 x 16 ft.	170



## CAULIFLOWER

**Culture.**—Plant seed in hot beds in March or early in April and transplant to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle. Plant in the open ground as soon as danger of hard frost is past.



Cauliflower delights in a very rich soil, and must be thoroughly cultivated. One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 to 2,700 plants. We import our cauliflower seed from the very best growers in Denmark, and guarantee it to be the best seed that money can buy.

**Early Snowball.**—One of the earliest varieties grown. Medium six heads, very compact and pure white. We heartily recommend this to the most critical market gardeners, as we know this variety is unsurpassed by none. Give it a trial this year.

**Early Dwarf Erfurt.**—The best sort for inexperienced growers; it will head where others fail. The plants are dwarf and small leaved.

## CELERY

**Culture.**—Sow the seed in shallow boxes indoors, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors. Do not cover the seed too deep and keep the bed moist until the seeds germinate. Set out the plants in July and August in trenches six inches deep and four to six feet apart, and six inches apart in the trenches. Draw the earth about them and repeat every few days, until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Do not disturb the plants while they are wet, as they are liable to rust. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

**Golden Self-Blanching.**—Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is, without doubt, the finest early celery in cultivation. It is perfectly solid, of a fine, nutty flavor; attains a good size, and when blanched is of a handsome golden yellow color.

**Giant Pascal.**—One of the most popular sorts for winter use. It is very large in growth; the stalks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts which, when blanched, are of a beautiful creamy yellow color. Very brittle and of a superb flavor.

**White Plume.**—The earliest and most easily blanched, but does not keep well taken from the trenches. The plants grow rapidly and blanch easily during the summer months. Later in the fall the central stalks and leaves are of pure snowy whiteness even without earthing up, but stalks should be gathered together and earthed up as in other varieties, so as to produce close attractive bunches.

**Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.**—Celeriac is grown for the bulbous roots, which are stewed or used for flavoring soups.

**Large Rooted Giant Prague.**—Improved form of turnip-rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots, almost round; few side roots. Large, deep green foliage.



White Plume Celery.

Try Our Veribest Lawn Grass.



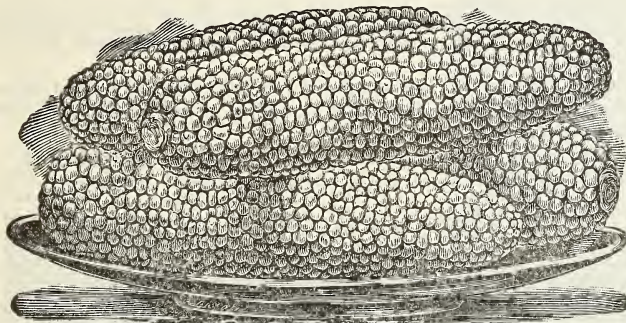
## CORN SALAD

**Culture.**—Sow in early spring or in September in shallow drills 10 inches apart, and cover lightly. If the weather is dry, press down the soil lightly.

**Large Leaved.**—A delicious salad, used during the early spring and winter months as a substitute for lettuce; also cooked and used like spinach.

## GARDEN AND SWEET CORN

**Culture.**—Plant in hills three feet apart and leave four plants to the hill; cultivate often, and draw up the soil to the stem. Plant at intervals of ten days from early spring until midsummer for a succession. One quart will plant 150 hills; 4 to 6 quarts to the acre.



Country Gentleman Sugar Corn.

**Extra Early Adams.**—Very early; stalks very dwarf; ears small; from 2 to 3 ears to the stalk.

**Early Adams.**—About ten days later than the extra early Adams.

**Crosby's Early.**—A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears five and one-half to six and one-half inches long, fourteen rowed or more with short nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about four and one-half feet high.

**Golden Bantam.**—An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Height, four to five feet.

**Kendel's Early Giant.**—Remarkably large in ear for a second early sort and very popular in some localities. The stalks are about five and one-half feet high. The ears are about eight inches long, twelve rowed. The grain is rather broad and shallow, and the quality very good.

**Early Champion.**—A fine second or medium early. Produces large and attractive ears, sweet, white and tender. This corn is unsurpassed for market use, owing to its large size and fine appearance.

**Early Evergreen.**—This is similar to Stowell's Evergreen, except that it is almost two weeks earlier and the ears are slightly smaller. It is of very high quality and is valuable as a second early or main crop variety.

**Early Minnesota.**—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the market and the home garden. The stalks are about six feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. The ears are about eight inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying.

**Black Mexican.**—This is an old variety, but one of high quality. The grain when ripe is a bluish-black, but in the green state is almost the same color as other corns. 20c lb.

**Early Premo.**—Claimed by the originator to be the earliest of all. It is no doubt a most desirable sort among the first early sorts.

**Mammoth White Cory.**—The ears are twelve rowed, white cobbled, and covered with very large white grains of good quality.

**Country Gentleman.**—This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains of excellent quality. The ears are seven to nine inches long. The stalks are from six and one-half to seven feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and many consider it as the best of the late varieties.

**Stowell's Evergreen.**—The standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. The ears about seven to eight inches long, fourteen to twenty rowed. The stalks are about seven and one-half feet high.

**Late Mammoth.**—The largest and latest Sugar Corn. The ears grow about twelve inches long and have fourteen to sixteen rows. The stalks grow about eight feet high. The quality is good.

**Burkhart.**—By far the most popular sort in this neighborhood for late roasting ears, and by many gardeners used as their dependence for a crop.

We don't attempt to compete with concerns selling low-grade or cheap seeds.

## CUCUMBERS

**Culture.**—In February and March, plant seeds in hotbeds, and when there is no more danger of frost, plant out in rich ground, in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart. Or plant seed in open ground as soon as the weather is warm, in hills 4 feet apart. Plant about ten or twelve seeds in a hill and cover half-inch deep with fine soil. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin out the plants, leaving four to a hill. For pickling, plant from June to August.

**Evergreen White Spine.**—This variety grows fruit 10 to 12 inches in length and of rather large diameter. It is an early and vigorous grower. More blight-proof than any of the longer sorts. Color, a dark green. In shape it is straight and smooth. A very good flavor, which makes it an excellent variety for home use as well as for the market.

**Improved Arlington White Spine.**—A selection from the Early White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are crisp and tender and are of dark green color. The mature fruits are about six and one-half to seven inches long. Considered by many to be the best sort for small pickles. Excellent also for slicing.

**Davis Perfect.**—An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimmness and its dark green color.

**Improved Long Green.**—The fruit of this variety often attain a length of twelve inches; are slender and of a uniform dark green color. It is a rather late variety and largely used for pickling; very popular.



High-Class Truck Growers' Seed is Our Specialty.

**Green Curled.**—Leaves crisp, tuffy and full; midrib pure white, with large, tender white heart.

**Culture.**—Sow from May to August in drills and cover lightly. When the plants are up, thin out from eight to ten inches apart. When the leaves are eight inches long, bleach them by tying them together near the top. One ounce will sow 20 feet square.

## ENDIVE

**Nichols' Medium Green.**—A valuable and handsome variety. In shape between White Spine and Long Green. An excellent sort of pickles and useful for pickling. Very prolific. Fruit straight and smooth; color dark green. Flesh and crisp.

**Jersey Pickles.**—A distinct and productive variety grown for pickles only; medium sizes, and bright green.

**Chicago or Westfield Pickle.**—Largely used by pickle manufacturers; also very popular with market gardeners for pickles.

**Early Frame or Short Green.**—An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

**Green Prolific or Boston Pickling.**—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size.

**Early Cluster.**—Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort.



Green Curled Endive.



## EGG PLANT

**Culture.**—Sow in hotbeds early in spring and transplant the young plants when they are two or three inches high in another bed three inches apart. At the end of April or first of May, plant them in very rich soil, two feet apart. Hoe often and draw the soil toward the plants. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

**New York Improved Purple.**—(Spineless).—This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Plants spineless, large and spreading with light green foliage. Usually produces four to six large, over fruits of a splendid dark purple color. Early, productive and of excellent quality.

The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the large size and fine quality of its fruit make it most profitable for market gardeners.

**Black Beauty.**—This new variety is an excellent market sort. It is about the same size and shape as the New York Improved, except a little fuller at the top; is a few days earlier and a heavier yielder. Its color is a rich purplish black, which it retains even after becoming dead ripe. True stock.

## HERBS

For flavoring soups, meats, etc., a few pot and sweet herbs are necessary for every garden. If they are to be used during the winter, the stalks should be cut on a dry day, when not quite in full bloom. They should then be dried quickly in the shade, and when dry be packed closely in boxes with the air entirely excluded.

**Anise.**—Used for medicinal purposes.

**Balm.**—A medicinal herb for tea.

**Sweet Basil.**—For seasoning soups.

**Borage.**—Used as a salad.

**Carraway.**—Used for seasoning soups.

**Chervil.**—Used in soups and salads.

**Sweet Marjoram.**—Used for seasoning.

**Fennel.**—Used for garnishing meats and salads.

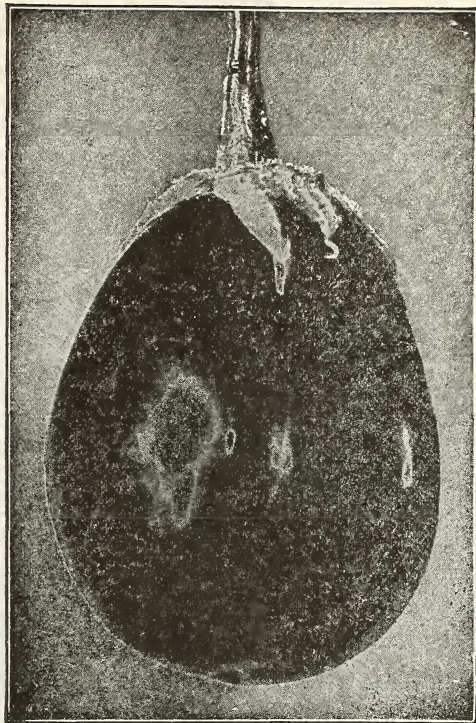
**Dills.**—Used mostly for seasoning pickles.

**Lavender.**—Used for perfuming.

**Sage.**—Used for both seasoning and medicine.

**Summer Savory.**—Used for seasoning sausage.

**Sweet Thyme.**—Used for seasoning soups.



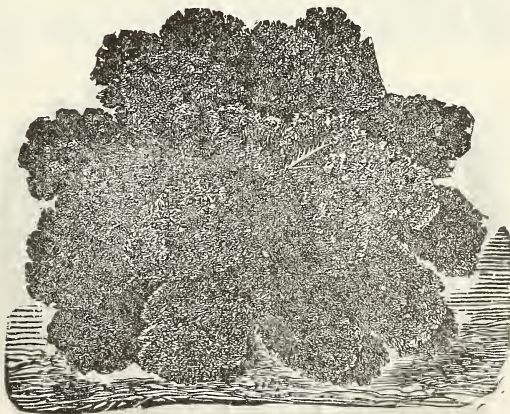
New York Improved Purple.

## KALE

**Culture.**—Sow middle of April until last of August and transplant. Cultivate same as cabbage. Kale is very hardy and is best when touched by frost. One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Two pounds to the acre.

**Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.**—Grows very dwarf. The large bright green leaves are curled, cut and crimp so as to resemble a ball.

**Improved Curled Siberian.**—One of the best known and largely used varieties. The leaves are very large and nicely curled. Very hardy.



Green Curled Scotch Kale.

**It Does Not Pay to Plant Cheap Seeds.**



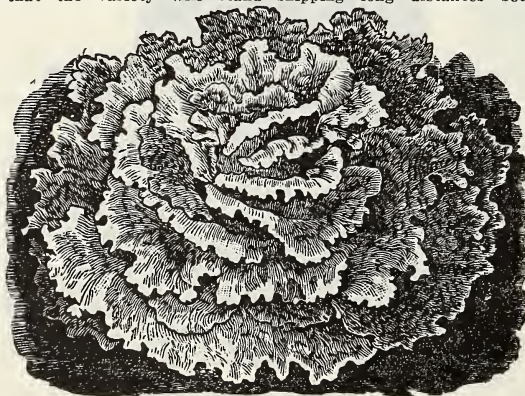


Early White Vienna Kohl Rabi.

**Simpson's Early Curled.**—(Seed white.) A variety. The leaves are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young.

**Early Prize Head.**—(Seed white.) A large, clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home, garden and undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender, however, to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red, bright green tinged with brown-sweet.

**Grand Rapids.**—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, finely crimped at edges. The variety will stand shipping long distances



Black-Seeded Simpson.

## KOHL RABI

**Culture.**—Sow from March to July and treat same as cabbage, only in hoeing be careful not to heap too much soil about them. Plant in rows one foot apart and eight to ten inches apart in the rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

**Early White Vienna.**—Best for main crop. Bulbs are large, white, and of best quality. Remains tender longer than any other sort. (See cut.)

**Early Purple Vienna.**—Bluish purple; similar to the above, except in color.

## LEEK

**Culture.**—Sow early in spring in drills, and when two inches high thin out to one inch apart. When the plants are six inches high, transplant in rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the rows. Hoe often and draw soil up to them as they grow. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

**Large Flag.**—Popular old sort. Makes large round stalks. Very hardy.

## LETTUCE

**Culture.**—Sow in frames in February and March, in open ground as soon as ground can be worked, and thin out and transplant in rows nine inches to one foot apart. Sow every two or three weeks for a succession during spring and summer. Hoe often and keep weeds down. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.



Big Boston.

The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so better than most sorts. Very attractive and desirable for garnishing.

**Black-Seeded Simpson.**—The most popular loose leaf variety; crisp and tender. It grows a fine green leaf and the inner leaves form a loose head—see illustration; very tender and crisp. The most desirable all-round lettuce.

**Early Curled Silesia.**—Forms a close, compact mass of curly yellowish green leaves. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors.

**Big Boston.**—(See white.) Popular for outdoor culture; also much in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge; color bright light green, the head slightly tinged with reddish brown. Grown extensively in the south for shipment north in the winter. It usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety, and we therefore heartily recommend it, especially to the market gardening trade.

We Do Not Substitute.



## LETTUCE—Continued

**Improved Hanson.**—This is an exceptionally fine variety, attractive in appearance and of highest quality; good for either spring or summer crop. The leaves are curly and very crisp and the head is large. It also stands a long time before going to seed.

**California Cream Butter.**—A magnificent butter head lettuce. It stands the hot weather without becoming bitter or running to seed, and bears fine, large heads of superb quality. Light green outside, and, within a beautiful cream yellow of delicious, rich, buttery flavor.

**May King.**—This resembles Big Boston in growth and is a good variety for outdoor crop. It is early and forms medium sized compact heads, the leaves being tinged with brown.

**Iceberg.**—I m m e n s e sized, loose heads; very tender and sweet. A very desirable late summer sort.

## MUSK MELONS

**Culture.**—Plant during May and June in hills five to six feet apart. Select high ground if possible, most preferably a sandy loam. If soil is not very fertile, use well rotted manure in hills. Cultivate shallow and very often and continue cultivation as long as practical. Put from 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and after plants are two or three inches high and free from danger of destruction by insects, thin out to three or four. One oz. will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to acre.

**Rocky Ford or Netted Gem.**—The melon that made Rocky Ford famous. The favorite green-fleshed shipping variety. Known well and favorably wherever melons are grown; more largely planted and shipped in larger quantities than any other sort. Oval shape, covered entirely with fine netting, slightly ribbed. Flesh green, very thick, sweet and juicy.

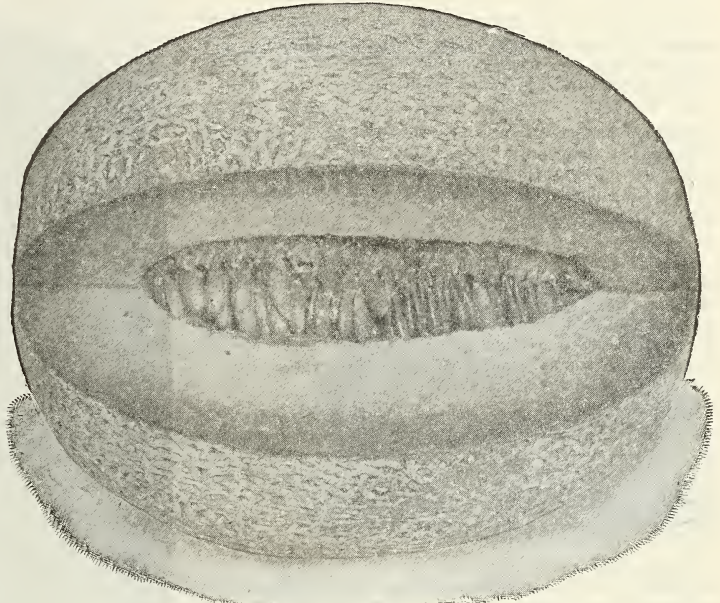
**Extra Early Hackensack.**—A distinct improvement on the old Hackensack or Turk's Cap. It is much earlier, fruit small and nearly round, flesh green, sweet and juicy.

**Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.**—A large-fruited sort, with deep ribs, green flesh; a very old but still popular sort in many melon gardens.

**Baltimore, or Acme.**—One of the good greenfleshed sorts. Fruit is of medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end. It is quite early, deeply netted, a good shipper, excellent eating.

**Jenny Lind.**—The vines are rather small but vigorous and productive. The fruits are small, somewhat flattened, moderately ribbed and netted. The flesh is green and very sweet. This well known flattened green fleshed sort ripens quite early and is suitable for the home garden as well as nearby markets.

**Tip Top, Selected Stock.**—A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. This very productive melon is of medium to large size nearly round, slightly ribbed and fairly well covered with shallow netting. The flesh is deep yellow in color.



Rocky Ford Musk Melon.

The universal testimony of every one using Tip Top is that every fruit produced, whether big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm, but not hard-fleshed, eatable to the very coating.

**Emerald Gem.**—A very early, yellow fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregularly ribbed and very slightly netted.

**Petoskey, or Paul Rose.**—A yellow fleshed sort of suitable size for a crate melon and of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted.

**Banana.**—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor.

**The Osage.**—Is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, somewhat netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture rich salmon in color; highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Cavity very small. It is a remarkable keeper and a good shipping melon.



## WATERMELON

**Culture.**—A hill of watermelons spreads over a large space and should be planted in hills from eight to ten feet each way in order to give them plenty of room. Mix thoroughly with the soil for each hill a forkful of well rotted manure and put about one inch fresh earth over this manured soil. The seed should not be planted until the ground becomes warm and dry. Put 10 or 12 seeds to the hill. After the plants are good and strong, thin out to three or four to the hill. Cultivate often and keep weeds down. One ounce will plant about 30 hills, and it takes 4 to 5 pounds to one acre.

**Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo.**—Unequaled for the home patch or for nearby markets. Vine very productive; of the most luscious medium-sized oval melons, with a dark green rind; flesh is bright red, sweet and tender. We do not recommend this variety for shipping as the rind is so tender it is liable to crack.

**Sweet Heart.**—Very popular for both shipping and home market. Its good size and high quality recommending it to all. The vines are vigorous and productive. Melons oval and a light green color. A valuable variety.

**Fordhook Early.**—An early medium-sized melon, inclined to be round; a dark green with lighter stripes. Flesh is a bright red and of high quality. Owing to its thin rind it can not be shipped any distance, but is fine for home market.

**Alabama Sweet.**—A very large, long melon of excellent quality, popular in the south where it is grown extensively for shipping. The color is rather deep green, with dark, irregular striping. The rind is thin but very tough. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and sweet. The fruits average a little thicker than Florida Favorite. Seed white.

**Halbert Honey.**—A fine melon for the home garden. It is large, attractive, oblong in shape; rind dark green; flesh crimson; very sweet and tender. The vines grow quickly, and melons ripen even in the northern states. It is not a good shipper, but it is, probably, the sweetest melon yet introduced.

**Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy.**—A very old but still popular variety, on account of its sweet and very tender flesh. A favorite Southern melon. Rind striped light and dark green.

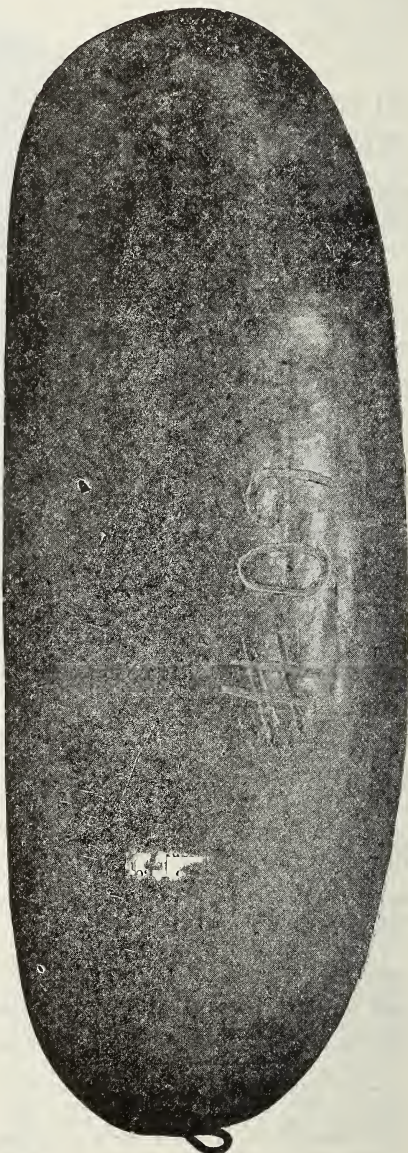
**Phinney's Early.**—An unusually hardy, sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early. Fruit medium size, oblong, marbled in stripes of two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. Seed nearly white.

**Dixie.**—This is a famous Southern melon for market; the fruits are large, oblong in form, from twenty inches to two feet in length; skin dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Bright red flesh of excellent quality.

**Orange.**—A new melon of superb quality for home use; dark green skin, bright crimson flesh, of luscious flavor; vines vigorous and productive; gets its name, Orange, for the reason that when cut the flesh peels away from the rind similar to an orange. Our stock of this seed is absolutely pure.

### FIRST-CLASS SEEDS—REASONABLE PRICES.

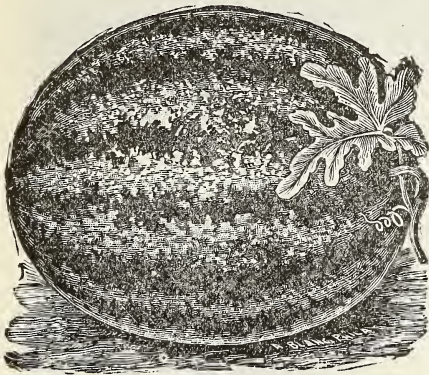
We do not attempt to sell seeds at the lowest prices, but we do endeavor to supply the best seeds obtainable as low as first-class seeds can be sold.



Kleckley Sweet.



## WATERMELON—Continued



Kolb's Gem.

is the best selling melon on the market.

**Kolb's Gem.**—A large-sized melon, grown for shipping purposes very extensively. Rind is very tough; flesh red, sweet and tender, although a little coarse.

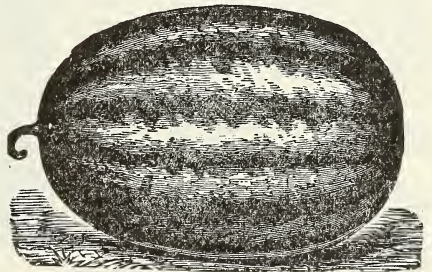
**Ice Cream or Peerless.**—One of the best early sorts for the home garden and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. The vines are moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruits are medium sized, oval, but somewhat uneven in shape, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade. The rind is thin. The flesh is bright scarlet, solid, crisp and very sweet. Seed white.

**Cole's Early.**—An extra early, but small. Green, with white stripes.

**Florida Favorite.**—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. The fruits are long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is very bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. The vines are vigorous and productive. Seed white.

**Jordan's Gray Monarch.**—One of the best for home use. Fruit large, light green and oblong shaped.

**Tom Watson.**—A large, long, green melon; similar in shape to the Kleckley Sweet, but grows longer and more symmetrical, with a little tougher rind. Flesh tender, red and sweet. Owing to its color, size and shape, it



## MUSTARD

**Culture.**—Sow very early in spring, in drills 18 inches apart. Cover seed half inch deep. Continue sowing about every 2 or 3 weeks, until fall. In the South mustard is sown in the fall and used early the following spring for early greens.



**Southern Giant Curled.**—A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in fall for early spring salad. A popular variety.

**Fordhook Fancy.**—A beautiful variety, dark green in color. Foliage is very finely curled on edges.

**White or London.**—This variety is principally raised for the seed, which is used for pickling.

**To Seed Buyers, Let Us Say:**—When any one places an order with us we give them in return for their money choice seeds, seeds which have high germination vitality high quality, vigor and power to produce the best vegetables, grain and flowers that can be grown, and produce them in the shortest space of time consistent with good quality.

## OKRA

**Culture.**—Plant about the middle of spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, and thin out plants to about a foot apart in the rows. Hoe often and draw the soil up to the stem. The ground should be well fertilized. One ounce will sow about 20 feet of drill. Five or six pounds to the acre.

**Perkins Mammoth Pod.**—The pods are from 4 to 5 inches in length when ready to use. Handsome green color and good quality.

**Improved Dwarf Green.**—Dwarf, stock growth. Pods are short, thick and tender.

**Long Green.**—A tall variety, producing long, slender, dark green ridged pods.

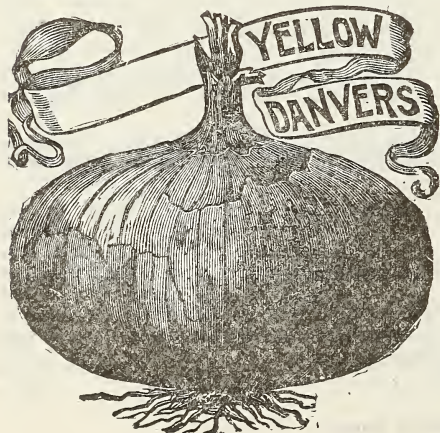
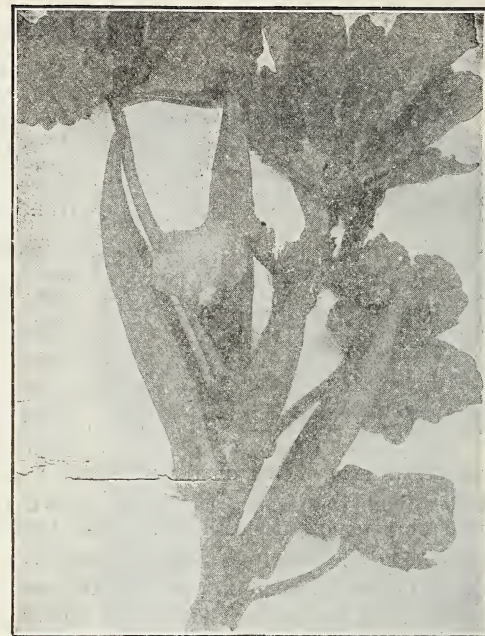
## ONION SEEDS

**Culture.**—The ground for onions should be a light, loamy soil, and should be ploughed very deep and well fertilized. Sow the seed in drills 10 to 12 inches apart, about one inch deep. Hoe often and keep free from weeds. (Avoid covering the plants with the ground.) One ounce of seed will sow a 50-foot row. It takes three to five pounds to sow an acre to make large onions and 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for sets.

**White Silverskin.**—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silver white, of handsome appearance, highly esteemed for pickling when young; also for market and early winter. This is the variety from which white onion sets are grown. It will please you immensely for any purpose.

**Yellow Globe Danvers.**—This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the bulbs are quite large with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Its earliness makes it valuable for market. The crop is very uniform and ripens at one time.

**Large Red Wetherfield Onion.**—For general purposes, the country over, no red variety is more largely grown. The largest, most uniform, heaviest yielder and one of the best keeping of all red onions. This is a standard red variety. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white. We recommend it as a general cropper and a variety that will do well anywhere that large onions can be grown.



**Prizetaker, the handsomest, largest Yellow Globe Onion.**—An excellent keeper, of finest flavor, handsome shape and enormous size. It is of the same type as those immense imported onions which can be seen in fruit stores and always commands a very high price. The Prizetaker grows always to a perfect globe shape with a bright straw colored skin.

**Yellow Strasburg, or Dutch.**—One of the oldest varieties, Bulbs quite flat, of good size, skin yellow, flesh white, of mild flavor and keeps well. This is the variety used very extensively for growing yellow onion sets.

**Early Flat Yellow Danvers.**—Reliability and large yield are both combined in this popular variety. Almost the only sort used for producing the yellow bottom sets. The ripe onions are of medium size, very solid; flesh creamy-white, of mild flavor. Splendid keeper.

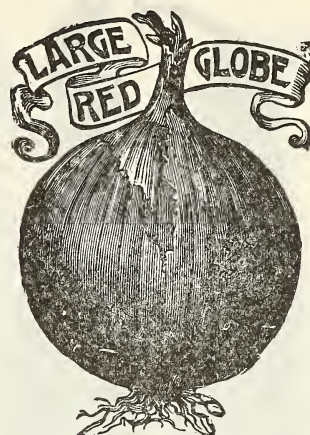


## ONION SEEDS—Continued

**Southport Red Globe.**—All of the Southport strains of onions are very popular on account of their perfect globe shape, uniformity, productiveness and good keeping qualities. The Red Globe is of good size, has very small neck, fine deep red color; flesh is firm, white, mild and tender.

**Southport Yellow Globe.**—Similar to the Southport Red except in color of skin, which is a rich, clear yellow. The quality is very fine and it is a very good keeper. Grows a large bulb with short neck. The flesh is white, firm and mild. This sort is grown in almost every section of the country and always gives satisfaction.

**Southport White Globe.**—This variety is the most popular grown today. Same shape as the Southport Red, or Yellow Globe. Skin a silvery white, quality of flesh unsurpassed. Heavy cropper and good keeper.



## ONION SETS

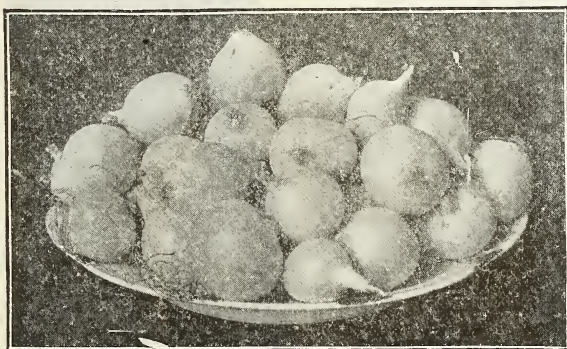
### PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**Culture.**—Plant near the surface in rows of 12 inches apart and two inches between the sets, using 250 pounds of sets per acre. When raised from sets, the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

**White Bottom Onion Sets.**—Grown from seed of the White Silverskin variety.

**Yellow Bottom Onion Sets.**—Grown from seed of the Yellow Danvers and Danvers Globe varieties.

**Red Bottom Onion Sets.**—Grown from the seed of the Wethersfield and Red Globe varieties.



Bottom Onion Sets.

## PARSLEY

**Culture.**—Sow the seed in spring in drills 1 foot apart. If wanted for the winter, transplant in cold frame. Seed should be soaked in warm water a few hours before sowing, as it is very slow to germinate. One ounce will sow about 75 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

**Champion Moss Curled.**—A superb extra curled sort. The best for all purposes, home or market. This strain is of free growth, beautifully curled, and is, we think, as near perfection as can be obtained. The leaves are very dark green, very large, suitable for open ground or for frame culture. Withstands heat and drought better than any other. It is enormously prolific, a sure money-maker for the market gardener.

**Hamburg Rooted.**—The standard rooted sort. The leaves are used for soup, greens, and the roots, when sliced, are much esteemed.

## PARSNIPS

**Culture.**—Sow seed early in spring, in rows 1 to 1½ feet apart, in deep, rich, light soil; over about ½ inch deep and press soil firmly. Seed is often slow to germinate. When plants are well up, thin out 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

**Hollow Crown.**—Perfect in shape and fine in quality. We offer the most perfect type of this very choice sort. Roots grow to a good marketable size, of good diameter at top, tapering to the end. They are smooth and clean, of the very finest quality. The best for all purposes. An excellent keeper.

Try Our "Veribest" Lawn Mixture.

## PEAS

**Culture.**—Plant as soon as the ground can be worked. For a succession, plant at intervals of two weeks throughout the season. Plant in rows, the dwarf kind about two feet apart, and the taller kind from four to five feet apart and about an inch apart in the rows and two inches deep. Hoe often. When well up, set brush along the rows corresponding with the height of pea cultivated. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill. Two or two and one-half bushels to the acre. If preferred, a succession may be had with one planting, by using one each of the three varieties, such as Extra Early Alaska for early, or Gradus for medium and Telephone or Admiral Dewey for late.

**Extra Early Alaska.**—The seed small, smooth and bluish-green in color; vines are uniform in growth and early maturity of pods, which are well filled with medium sized, bright green peas. They can be planted very early, as it will not rot as easily as the wrinkled varieties.

**First and Best.**—Early, productive and hardy with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in height and bearing straight pods  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, round, light in color and blunt at the ends. Is fit for table use 50 to 52 days from planting. Seed round, rather small, and white in color.

**Nott's Excelsior.**—The most popular early dwarf pea in cultivation. Pods well filled. Peas very tender and sweet. In earliness it equals American Wonder; in height, about 15 inches; in quality, equal to Premium Gem, and as a crop-  
per it excels both.



Admiral Dewey.

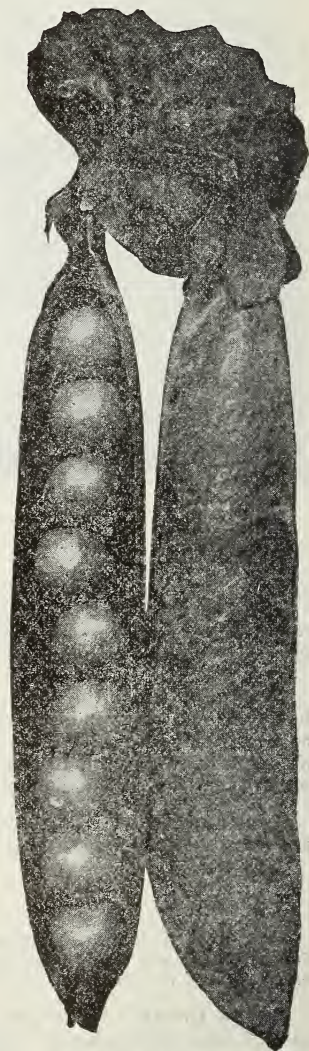
**Pride of the Market.**—Vines of medium height, stic, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs a good crop of large, pointed, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor.

**McLean's Little Gem.**—Strong and vigorous in growth, producing vines from 18 to 24 inches in height, dark foliage, bearing pods singly on both sides of the stalk beginning near the ground. Pods are almost straight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends. Ready to pick 59 to 61 days from planting. Seed is green, wrinkled and medium in size.

**American Wonder.**—Vines 1 foot in height; pods of good size. Quality is of the very finest.

**Gradus. (Prosperity.)**—The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners everywhere. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest small, smooth sorts. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender for some time after they are large enough to use.

**Thomas Laxton.**—Large podded, extra early pea. This fine early pea was raised by crossing Gradus with the Alaska. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It is of harder constitution than the Gradus, and is earlier and of darker colored pod.



Gradus or Prosperity.

Send Us the Names of Your Neighbors and We Will Mail Them a Catalogue.



## PEAS—Continued

**Stratagem.**—A vigorous, hardy and luxuriant vine, bearing large pods containing peas of excellent quality. A heavy cropper, although it has a tendency to sport. Vines 20 inches. Foliage, dark green. Pods,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, straight, broad, pointed, gray green in color. Fit for table use 56 days from planting. Seed very large, green, wrinkled.

**Admiral Dewey.**—A very large, wrinkled pea similar to Telephone in growth and season but darker in color of foliage and pods. The vines are tall, about four and one-half to five feet high, vigorous and strong growing. The pods are of largest size, often four and one-half to five inches long, straight and thick, borne in great profusion and when in condition for picking, of a deep green color. In many localities this variety is sold as an improved strain of Telephone. Its productiveness and fine color make it a very profitable sort for market gardeners while its splendid quality should give it a place in the home garden.

**Telephone.**—One of the most popular varieties for main and late crop, on account of its many good qualities; fine appearance, large pods, and most excellent flavor; a good shipper. Vines about 4 to 5 feet, very sturdy and vigorous. This Pea is considered by many private and market gardeners to be the best of all.

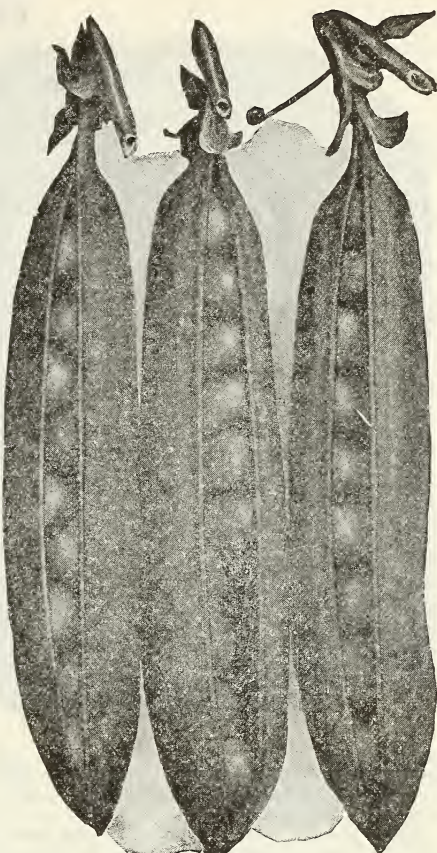
**Champion of England.**—An old but still very popular late variety. Vines about 4 feet in height, very productive, pods large, peas very sweet and tender.

**Large Black-Eye Marrowfat.**—Grows about 5 feet high, a good bearer, pods large, very hardy and productive. Large white seed with black eye. A fine late sort.

**Large White Marrowfat.**—Same as Black-Eye, except seed is white.

**Everbearing.**—Vigorous and branching in habit of growth. Height,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. Pods,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches long. planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size.

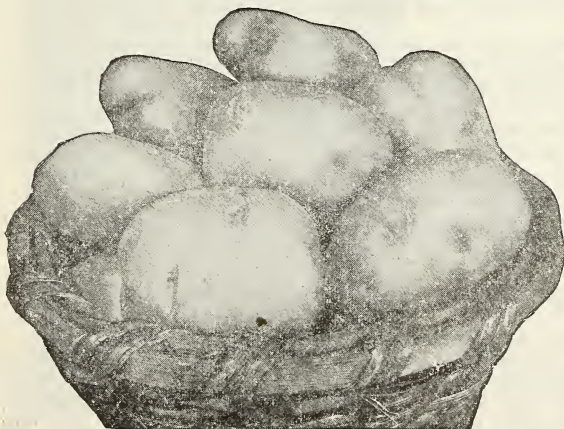
The planting of poor seed requires just as much expense and care as the use of good seed and the results are not nearly as satisfactory.



Improved Telephone.

## POTATOES

**Culture.**—Potatoes are planted early and late. Cut 2 to 3 eyes to a piece. Plant in rows or hills about 3 feet apart and about 15 to 18 inches apart in the hills or rows. Cultivate thoroughly. One peck will plant about 100 hills, 10 to 12 bushels will plant an acre. Prices are changeable and will be made on request.



### NORTHERN GROWN MINNESOTA AND MAINE STOCK.

**Irish Cobbler.**—The seed is large size, just as they come from the grower. The idea is planting a few barrels of Maine grown is to renew the seed stock and have them of true type.

**Early Ohio.**—A well-known variety, generally planted for home use. The tubers are oval shaped and of good size, with only few eyes. The skin is tinted with pink. Early qualities are excellent.

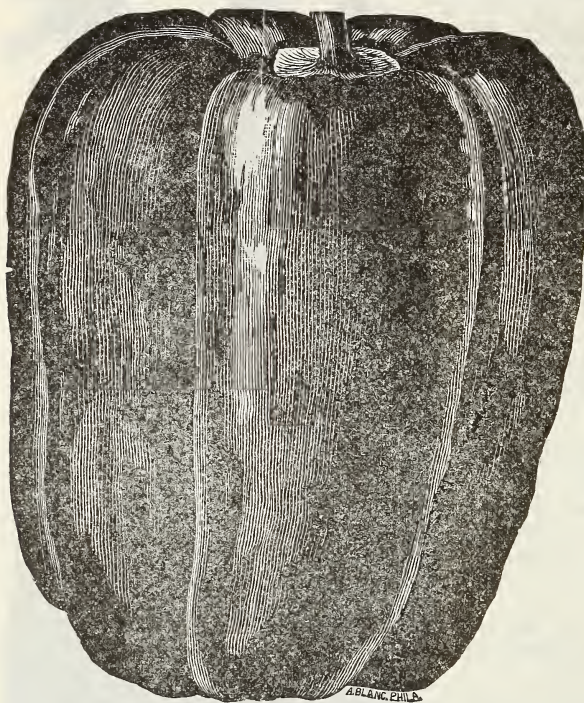
**Early Rose.**—One of the most popular in the rural districts for home use, of the Northern grown early potatoes. They grow long and have a pink skin. Cooking qualities are fine.

**Triumph or Early Six Weeks.**—An extra early variety of excellent quality. Smaller than Early Ohio.

**Rural New York.**—A late variety; very large and a heavy yielder.



## PEPPER



Chinese Giant.

fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe.

**Red Chili.**—Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making pepper sauce.

**Pimiento.**—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers but it is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature.

**Culture.**—Sow in hot beds in March, or in seed beds about the middle of spring in light, warm soil. When the weather becomes warm, transplant the plants 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and earth up a little when hoeing. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

**Chinese Giant.**—Double the size of Ruby King. This is the standard large Sweet Pepper. It is quite early to ripen and very productive for so large a variety. Productiveness may be increased by pinching the first or "King" blossoms which appear. They grow 4 or 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. Quite uniform in size. The flesh is mild and unusually thick and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Color, green, changing to a glossy scarlet when ripe.

**Ruby King.**—Probably the best known of the large, longer types. It is very productive; flesh is free from fire, always sweet and tender. It will outyield any other large variety. Makes a handsome appearance in the basket or on the market stall.

**Long Red Cayenne.**—Long, red, slender, twisted pods, bright red in color; very fiery flavor. Used largely for bunching with pot-herbs.

**Large Bell, or Bull Nose.**—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about two feet high. Compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The

## PUMPKIN

**Culture.**—May be planted in middle and end of spring among the corn, eight to ten feet apart each way. Cultivate same as melons.

**Tennessee Sweet Potato.**—This excellent sort resembles a sweet potato in flavor. Is pear-shaped and slightly ribbed. The color is a creamy white, sometimes striped with green. It is a first-class keeper. Flesh is light colored, fine grained and very dry. Prices, by mail, postpaid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Mammoth or Pot Iron.**—Grow to an enormous size, sometimes weighing 90 to 100 pounds each. A fine keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Kentucky Field.**—Best for stock feeding. Grow very large, round and of yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

**Striped Cushaw.**—Very large, with crooked neck. Creamy white, irregular striped with green; flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet. Very delicious when sliced and baked. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**White Cushaw.**—Creamy white; otherwise about the same as the striped variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

## WHY DO YOU HAVE A GARDEN?

Do you have it for your HEALTH—and gardening certainly is a splendid exercise? Do you wish to PROFIT by it; or is it simply for the PLEASURE you derive from raising your own fresh vegetables and flowers? But for whatever it is, or perhaps for all of them together, you wish to get the greatest possible benefit. You are NOT doing that unless you start right with GOOD SEEDS. Be particular on that point.

"Veribest" Seeds have stood the test for many years and more and more gardeners plant them each season. They bring satisfaction to others and will to you. You can have Health, Pleasure and Profit from a garden every month in the year. Use our catalog as your guide.



## RADISH

**Culture.**—For early use, sow in January in hotbeds, or sow the early varieties in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, rich soil, in shallow drills; and for a succession, sow at intervals of two weeks until May. From May to August, sow the summer varieties, and from August until September, sow the winter varieties. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill eight to ten pounds to the acre.

**Non Plus Ultra.**—This is an excellent extra early forcing radish. The roots are small, nearly round and of bright scarlet color. The tops are very small. The flesh is white, crisp and well flavored. One of the handsomest of the forcing varieties.

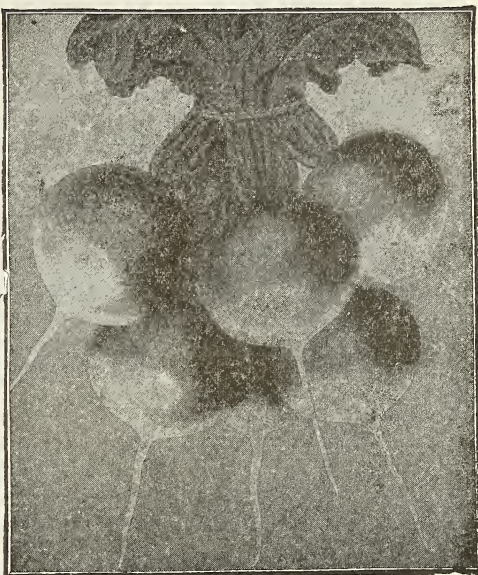
**Early Scarlet.—White Tipped.**—A beautiful deep scarlet radish with a white tip. A general favorite with the market gardener and large shipper. The strain we offer is exceptionally fine and true to name. (See cut.)

**Early Scarlet Globe.**—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped and are a rich, bright scarlet in color. The flesh is white and tender. The roots are fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra but are larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. It is also desirable for first early planting out doors for the home garden and market.

**Early Scarlet Turnip.**—A round, deep scarlet radish, with very small top; rich color; crisp and tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting.

**Early White Turnip.**—A quick-growing, clear white radish; very mild flavor. Valuable for forcing and early outdoor planting.

**Indianapolis White Globe.**—This radish is well known to Indianapolis market gardeners. It is of very quick growth, has small top, nearly globe shape; very sweet and juicy; grows to a large size without becoming pithy, and remains sweet and edible to the last. Sure to become a general favorite.



Early Scarlet—White Tipped.

**Long Scarlet, Short Top.**—This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp. and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use.

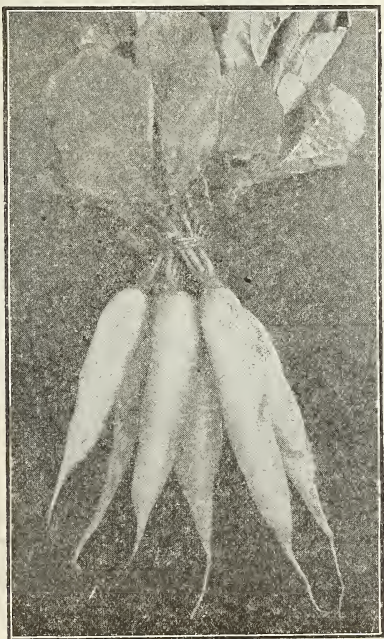
**Early White Box.**—The best early white turnip radish; good for under glass or for outdoor. Makes a short top; grows rapidly; flesh is firm and sweet. A very desirable variety where white radishes are preferred.

**Cincinnati Market.**—In appearance this radish is entirely unique. It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from six to seven inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days.

**Long White Icicle.**—The popular long white radish; very early. The best long white radish. Skin is pure white; flesh crisp and tender, remaining so for a long time. It is very early, maturing in 25 to 30 days. Makes a fine show when bunched for market. Popular with market gardeners.

**Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.**—A long white variety; very crisp and tender; grows to good size; matures early. Very similar in shape to Long Scarlet Short Top. It is a very desirable variety where long white radishes are desired. The flavor is mild. We recommend this variety.

**French Breakfast.**—Olive-shaped, scarlet, white-tipped; grows very rapidly; is unsurpassed in quality; a very attractive sort when bunched; a good seller. Desirable for home use or for market.



White Icicle Radish.





Mammoth Sandwich  
Island Salsify.

## RADISH—Continued

**Long Chartist, or Shepard.**—A very handsome and attractive variety; tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow for a long time after attaining its full growth. Its shape is long, being of a deep crimson at the top and shading off to white at the bottom.

**White Strasburg.**—Even when comparatively small this variety is in good condition for use and continues crisp until matured when the roots are four to six inches long by one and one-half to two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large, white summer sorts. The roots remain in condition for use much longer than the early varieties.

**White Stuttgart.**—Very large roots, often four inches in diameter, and top shaped. A good summer radish, but can also be planted for early fall market. Does not get pithy.

**Golden Globe Summer.**—Round, russet colored skin, with white flesh of good size. Very fine for summer, as it does not get pithy.

**Rose China Winter.**—Bright rose color; roots grow longer and thicker at the bottom than they do at the top. A very desirable variety, and a good keeper.

**Round Black Spanish.**—An excellent sort for winter. Skin black; flesh white, very compact and highly flavored.

**Long Black Spanish.**—Roots rather long, thick, almost black, with white flesh. Adapted for late planting.

## RHUBARB

**Culture.**—Sow in spring, in drills 1 inch deep, drills to be 12 inches apart, and thin the plants out to 6 inches apart. In the fall or the next spring transplant to 3 feet apart in well-fertilized ground. One ounce will produce about 500 plants.

Myatt's Victoria.—Seed.....

Myatt's Victoria.—Roots.....

## SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT

**Culture.**—When cooked, the roots have something of the flavor and odor of oysters. They may be boiled, used in soups, or grated and fried as fritters. Culture the same as for parsnips and carrots. Roots are perfectly hardy and may be left in the ground all winter. A quantity of roots for winter use may be stored in a pit or in sand or damp earth in a cellar. An ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of drill, 8 to 9 pounds per acre.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.**—Roots large, long, smooth, tender and well flavored, resembling fair-sized parsnips.

## SPINACH

**Culture.**—Spinach delights in rich soil. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart in early spring or autumn. Cut before hot weather. If sown in autumn protect plants with a light covering of straw after the first frost. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

**Bloomdale.**—A great favorite; thick, dark green, wrinkled leaves (see illustration); hardy, of fine substance and flavor.

**New Victoria.**—A spinach of great merit for spring or fall sowing. Leaves large, thick and finely curled. Very slow in going to seed.

**New Zealand.**—A distinct variety, differing entirely from the ordinary Spinach; thrives in any soil. Cut leaves or shoots during entire summer. A veritable "Cut-and-Come-Again." Plant in hills 2 feet apart each way, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill.

**Improved Thick Leaved.**—A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves, recommended for market gardeners.

**Long Standing.**—An improved, round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer.

**Prickly Winter.**—A very hardy variety, and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw.



Bloomdale Spinach.

Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter Pounds Sent Prepaid.



## SQUASH

**Culture.**—Plant in hills, bush variety four feet, and the running kind six feet apart. Plant in the same manner and same time as melons. One ounce will plant about 30 hills; three or four pounds to the acre.

**Early White Bush Scallop.**—This is the well known very early, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash of medium size. The color is creamy white with comparatively smooth surface. The vines are vigorous and very productive. This variety is also known as Patty Pan or Cymbling.

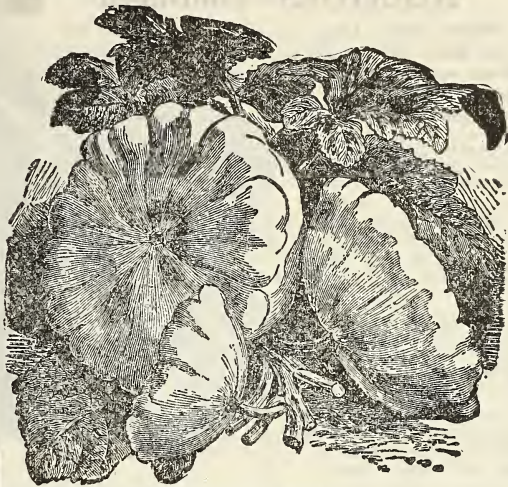
**Mammoth White Bush.**—This variety is a selection made from the Early White Bush; the improvement consists in size of the squashes it produces.

**Fordhook.**—The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw yellow.

**Boston Marrow.**—This is an old but still very popular variety. Skin is reddish; flesh is rich salmon color of fine quality.

**Hubbard.**—The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities.

**Golden Summer Crookneck.**—Bright yellow; excellent flavor and very productive.



Early White Bush Squash.

## TOMATO

**Culture.**—Sow in hotbeds in January and February and transplant into another bed when two inches high. When weather becomes warm and settled, transplant in rich, light soil 4 to 5 feet apart. Or sow end of April, in open ground, and transplant in open ground when 6 or 8 inches high. Hoe often and draw the earth toward the plants. They may be supported either by stakes driven into the ground or may be left to spread over the ground. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. Four ounces will plant an acre.

**June Pink.**—A fine new variety. It is highly recommended to gardeners whose trade demands the purplish pink sorts. It is the earliest of this class of tomatoes and fills the place in them that Earliana does in the bright red sorts.

**Dwarf Stone.**—This tomato is bright red, solid, smooth and a good shipper. The fruit is in all respects like the Stone, while the vine is dwarf and the foliage dense like the Dwarf Champion, making it a good variety to grow in mid-summer.

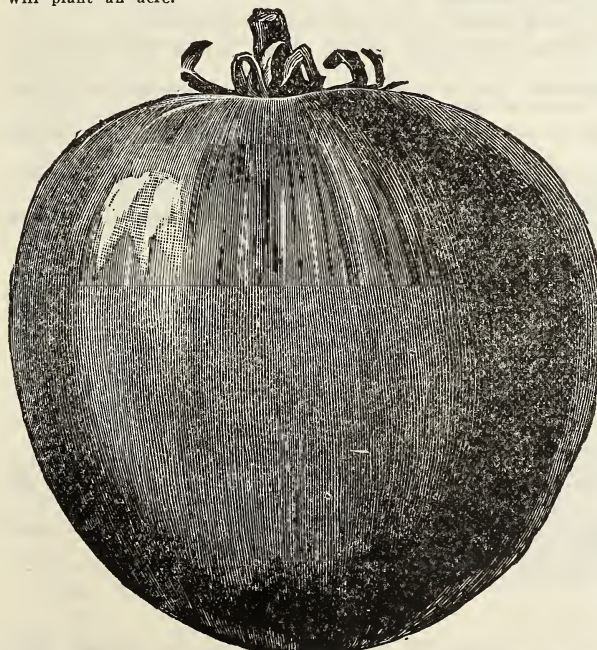
**Bonny Best.**—Early, good size and shape. Very prolific. This new sort is bound to be a leader, on account of its many good qualities. It is a vigorous grower; very prolific. Shape nearly round, partly flattened at stem end; very thick through. Color, a bright scarlet; grows in clusters of 4 to 6. We are confident this variety will please all who plant it.

**Earliana Selected.**—A very early variety. Vine small but vigorous and productive. Fruits deep scarlet, medium to large, nearly round and exceptionally smooth for so early a variety. The fruit is borne in clusters near the base of the plant and the bulk of the crop ripens very early. It is a great money-maker, as on account of its extreme earliness it brings the top prices.

**Perfection.**—A medium to large tomato of deep crimson-scarlet color and

of the best quality. Vine large, vigorous and productive. Fruits nearly round, uniformly smooth and even in size. Ripens about midseason.

**Acme.**—Hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit large, smooth, round; free from cracks; color, purplish-pink. An old and well-known sort.



June Pink.



## TOMATOES—Continued

**Chalk's Early Jewel.**—A large, smooth, fine-flavored extra early. This is a fine, large, early sort. Vines very vigorous and productive; fruit very solid; an excellent shipper. Plants are strong, robust, very prolific, not subject to blight. Comes in bearing a few days after Earliana but is much more desirable on account of size and quality. We consider this a very desirable red variety for home or market use.

**Dwarf Champion.**—A purplish pink variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as tree tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor.

**Livingston's Beauty.**—One of the best and smoothest of the large purple sorts. Heavy bearer and uniform in size. A general favorite with the market gardeners.

**Favorite.**—Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Will bear shipping long distances. Very few seeds and has no hard, green core.

**Greater Baltimore.**—Splendid second early and main crop variety, producing large bright red tomatoes in clusters at every second joint. The vines are vigorous, compact and healthy growers; a heavy cropper of large, smooth, well-formed tomatoes; deep from stem to blossom end. Very firm and meaty. Free from ridges, cracks and blight.

**John Baer.**—This tomato was introduced several years ago, and has proven to be one of the earliest and most profitable varieties, having globe shaped fruit, of a bright scarlet color, good size and smooth, very solid; free from core and with few seeds. The vine is vigorous and continues to bear good size fruits much longer than most other early sorts.

**Stone.**—One of the largest and most solid, main crop or late, bright red varieties. It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, nearly round or slightly flattened, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name.

**Matchless.**—Deep red in color. A good canning tomato. Fruits large and of uniform size.

**Red Rock.**—The best main crop for canning. Fruit large, uniform, smooth and of bright red color. Medium early.

**Ponderosa.**—The largest tomato in cultivation. Not in favor with the market gardeners, as it does not grow smooth and is too large. Rich crimson in color, and has very few seeds.

**Trucker's Favorite.**—We recommend this for late planting. A heavy cropper; bears fine, large purple-colored fruit. Very smooth and firm.

**Yellow Pear Shaped.**—Used for preserves and to make tomato figs. Fruit golden yellow; distinctly pear shaped, and of excellent flavor.

**Yellow Plum.**—Fruits plum shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and finely flavored. Esteemed for preserves.



Chalk's Early Jewel

## TOBACCO

**Culture.**—In February or first of march burn a quantity of brush over a plot of fertile soil six to nine feet wide and the desired length. This will kill the weed seed, also furnish food for the young plants. Sow the seed at the rate of one ounce to 50 square yards, then cover with a thin cotton cloth. Transplant into field about June 1st.

**White Burley.**—The most popular variety known in central Kentucky. Leaves large and fine ribbed. Quality excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

We make it a point to cater to those who want the best and who want seeds that are reliable. Our stock of seeds are absolutely reliable and will be found true to name. We select our large stock with great care and then test it after we get it. Everything possible is done to give our trade the very best that money can buy.

The result of this policy is our increased trade from year to year and the testimonials of our many satisfied customers bears out our assertions.

SOUTHERN SEED CO..

Indianapolis, Indiana.

I have been buying my garden seed of you for several years and have always been well satisfied. This year, especially, was everything all right. The twenty-five pounds of Onion Seed were certainly fine, every seed growing and all true to name.

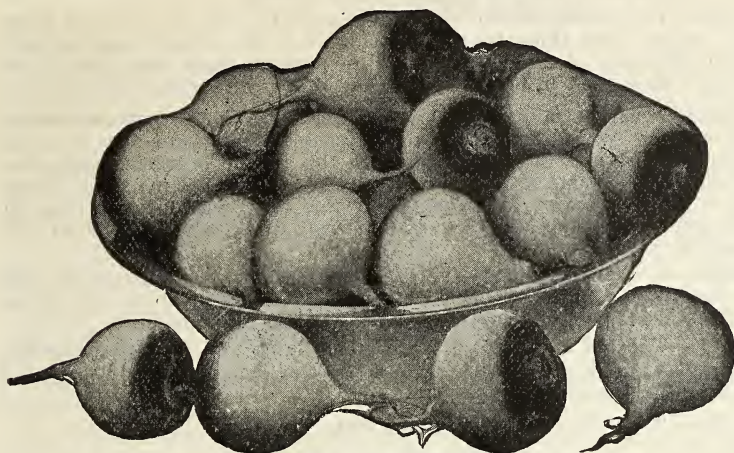
Yours, respectfully,

CARL ANDREE,

4003 Brookville Road.

Indianapolis, Ind.

## TURNIP



Purple Top Globe Turnip.

**Culture.**—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.

**Purple Top White Globe.**—This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. It is also known as Red Top White Globe.

**Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved.**—A very early strap leaved variety, very extensively used for the table. The leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one-half inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort is also known as Early Red Top, Strap Leaved.

**Extra Early White Milan.**—This variety is remarkably early. The tops are very small, strap leaved, upright and compact, so that rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and are of best quality when only about two inches in diameter. The flesh is clear white, mild, sweet and tender. Very desirable for early use, especially for forcing.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan.**—Similar to Extra Early White Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter, and an attractive purple-red on the upper portion. Well adapted for forcing. All in all, the Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip.

**Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved.**—A very early, white turnip, especially in the southern states. The leaves are entire, toothed on the margin but not divided or lobed, and are upright in growth. The roots are of medium size, flat, very white fleshed, fine grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one-half inches in diameter. This variety is also grown as a field crop.

**White Egg.**—Pure white; egg shaped; medium size and very sweet.

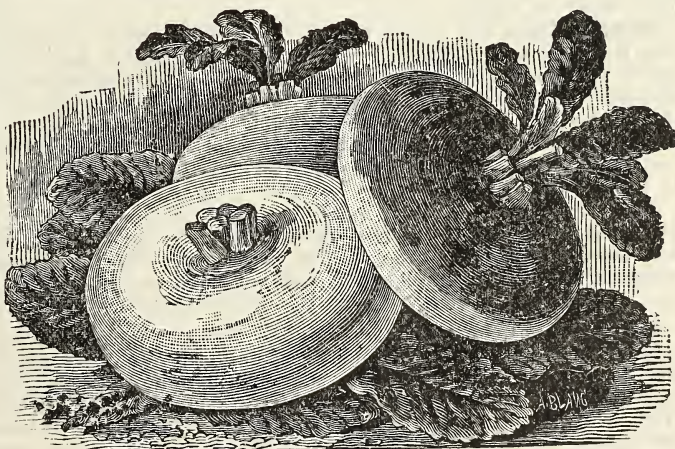
**Long White Cow Horn.**—Long, white fleshed, growing half above the ground. Although large, is of fine quality.

**Seventop.**—Grown for the tops only, that are used as a spinach.

## RUTABAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

**Culture.**—Same as for common turnip, but if anything, less exacting in care.

**Improved Yellow Purple Top.**—The old, popular standard sort both for stock feeding and table use; flesh yellow, solid and sweet.



Extra Early Purple Top Milan.



## LAWN GRASS SEED

## PREPARATION FOR SEEDING LAWNS.

In resowing old lawns, the ground should be raked vigorously one way and all holes filled up if possible. After doing this, the amount of seed to be sown should be governed according to the thickness of the old grass. After sowing, cross rake lightly and when possible roll the ground well in order to pack the soil firmly around the seed.

**New Lawns.**—In grading and leveling new lawns, much care should be taken to so arrange for the original top soil to be put on top after leveling is done, as it takes fertile soil to produce good lawns. Sow the seed when the ground is fairly moist—but not too moist—and roll after seeding, if possible. If any re-seeding is done, do it before rolling. All lawns are much benefited by frequent mowing, but do not cut too close in hot, dry weather or about the time the ground freezes. One pound will seed 300 square feet. 100 pounds per acre.

**Veribest Lawn Grass.**—Is a mixture of the very best grasses for lawn purposes, and will produce a fine velvety sod, under proper weather conditions, in about six weeks from time of sowing, and do much better in shaded places than blue grass.

**Kentucky Blue Grass.**—The old standard of grasses for lawn and pasture purposes.

**Shady Lawn Mixture.**—This is a selection of fine grasses which thrive under the shade of trees or buildings where there is little sun.

**Lawn Fertilizer.**—Use 10 lbs. to each 300 square feet.

## GRASS SEEDS

## Prices and Samples on Request.

The field seeds we offer are of the highest grade and always reliable. We do not try to compete in price with firms who sell cheap, unreliable seeds, therefore, our prices will be found reasonable to those to whom quality is of supreme importance. Current prices cheerfully given any time. Two and one-half bushel cotton bags for Clover, Red Top and Timothy will be charged for extra value.

**Kentucky Blue Grass.**—The most popular of all grasses, both for lawns and permanent pastures. It succeeds well on most all upland soils in the central and northern states. It grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. If a quick pasture is desired, it is well to mix it with orchard grass, red top or timothy. It requires about two or three bushels to seed an acre and can be sown in spring or fall.

**Red Top or Herd Grass.**—A very valuable grass for the farm with low, moist soil; however, will thrive well on uplands. It spreads and thickens from year to year and will gradually supplant other grasses; it is one of the finest grasses for hillsides or land likely to wash.

**Orchard Grass.**—Is a very fast hay-producing grass. Is very vigorous, often growing five feet high and yielding large crops of nutritious hay, if cut while in bloom. It starts very early in the spring and will afford an abundance of excellent pasturing all through the season. It is inclined to grow in clumps and is benefitted by pasturage. If not pastured too close, it is possible to cut two crops in a single season. It is adapted to most any soil except very low, wet ground. Sow early in the spring or in fall. Sow from two or three bushels per acre for pasture and hay. (Standard weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.)

**Timothy.**—Makes the most nutritious and salable hay of all grasses; however, not extra good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. It thrives best on low, heavy soil, and will do well on most any fertile land. Good results are obtained if mixed with red top, red clover, alsike, or some other grass maturing at same time. Sow one-quarter bushel to acre. (Forty-five pounds to bushel.)

**Sudan Grass.**—A wonderful drought resisting grass for the Southwest, becoming popular in all sections. It much resembles the Johnson grass. It is not a perennial and does not spread from the roots and become a pest. Sudan is an annual grass and must be reseeded every year. The plants under favorable weather conditions grow to a height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly it grows only 3 to 5 feet high. It frequently produces 20 or more stalks to a plant. The stems are unbranched, seldom larger than a lead pencil and are covered with an abundance of leaves. Is easily cured, making hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of stock without injury to them. This grass may be grown in rows 30 inches apart, to permit easy cultivation, using two or three pounds of seed per acre, or it can be sown by drilling or broadcasting, using 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre.

## CLOVER SEEDS

Prices on application.

We sell only the best grades of recleaned clover seed, of the following varieties. It does not take a great deal of difference in the appearance of clover seeds to make a considerable difference in the quality and price; however, the best is always the cheapest, if it does cost more.

**Alfalfa or Lucerne.**—Has proven one of the most valuable grass crops for the farm, and if once understood is a very easy crop to grow; however, a great deal of care should be taken in preparing the ground and the seeding of this crop. Upon request, we will take pleasure in mailing, free of cost, booklet on "Culture of Alfalfa." Send for this booklet and profit by the experience of others. Our alfalfa seeds are strictly first class in every respect. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

**Alsike Clover.**—Is not as rank in growth as red clover, but grows finer and thicker. It is well adapted to moist or cold ground, and on account of it not being as early as red clover it is better suited to be sown with timothy, red top and other grass mixtures. It makes very fine hay and does excellent for grazing purposes. Sow six to eight pounds to the acre.

**Red Clover.**—The standard soil improver as well as a bountiful feed plant, both for pasturage and hay. Can be sown in the spring from February 15th to April 1st; also in the fall months. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre. If you have been failing to get a stand of this valuable crop, be sure and use a heavy coat of lime; this will assist you in getting a big crop.

**Mammoth or Sapling Clover.**—This is similar to red clover, both in appearance of seed and its habit of growth, but larger, heavier and a little later. It is considered more valuable as a soil improver on account of its extra growth. Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre.

**White Clover** is often used on lawns and for pastures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet; thrives well in most any soil or climate.

**Crimson Clover.**—Makes quick growth of excellent green foliage, and if cut when in bloom will make fine hay. It is mostly planted and turned under as a soil improver, and is one of the best clovers for this purpose. Should be sown in July, August or September. It may be sown to advantage among corn and tobacco at the last cultivation, or after potatoes are dug. Sow 20 pounds to the acre when sown alone, or 10 to 12 pounds per acre and one bushel winter oats make an excellent combination for hay.

**Bokhara or Sweet Clover.**—Used extensively in this section for the restoration of depleted and wornout soil. Its value is unlimited for this purpose. It is also a very desirable forage plant; when young, resembles in growth alfalfa, but develops into a tree-like plant, growing four to six feet high, and has a feed value equal to that of alfalfa, when properly cut and cured. It also serves to inoculate the ground to be followed with alfalfa. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre in fall or spring, when ground is slightly frozen.

## SORGHUM OR CANE

Many leading feeders regard sorghum as the best of all fodder plants. It can be easily grown on any good common ground, is sweet and tender and makes a splendid feed for cattle, horses and hogs. It also makes a splendid mixture for ensilage. The early amber is the best variety and the most used. Market price.

**Early Orange Sorghum.**—This is an old variety, very popular in some sections. Makes large growth and forms loose leads. Syrup made from this variety is light in color and with a distinct flavor.

**Early Amber.**—Grows 10 to 12 feet high, yields heavy, nutritious forage, very sweet, making good syrup.

## SEED OATS

**Big Four.**—These oats are a standard variety and have long been a favorite with many. They are a large, heavy, white oat, and with thin hull and coarse, stiff straw, medium early in season, and a good yielder.

**White Spring Oats.**—Our seed stock of this popular variety is recleaned and northern grown.



## MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

**Barley, Common.**—Barley succeeds best on rich lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Unless intended for seed it should be cut before fully ripe as it is then heavier, of better quality and less liable to shell. Use about two and one-half bushels per acre.

**Buckwheat, Common.**—Buckwheat should be sown about June 2<sup>d</sup>, broadcast, at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre; the average yield being from twenty-five to thirty bushels. It should be threshed as soon as dry, for if allowed to stand in mass it is apt to spoil.

**Buckwheat, Japanese.**—Plants large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than Common or Silver Hull. Recommended especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains.

**Buckwheat, Silver Hull.**—An improved variety much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre; husk thinner, corners less prominent; grain a beautiful light gray. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious.

**Whippoorwill Cowpea.**—A summer growing annual especially valuable as a soil renovator and enricher. It is used not only for green manuring but also for forage. Cowpeas are very rich in nitrogen and when plowed under they leave the land in splendid condition for the future crop. Sow June 1 to July 1, one bushel per acre, in drills; two to two and one-half bushels per acre if sown broadcast.

**Canada Field Peas.**—Field peas can be sown in open weather during February or March, and produce large yields of excellent feed which can be used green, or cured for hay. The crop matures about the first of June. Sow one and one-half bushels to an acre alone; or with oats, one bushel peas and one bushel oats per acre.

**Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.**—More largely planted than any other variety. Produces the largest amount of forage and beans.

**Medium Soy Beans.**—Early maturing, and for this reason very popular in this latitude.

**Hairy or Sand Vetch.**—Sow from July to November, at the rate of three-quarters to one bushel per acre, preferably with some grain crop, which will hold vetch off the ground. Makes heavy growth of very fine hay.

**Teosinte.**—This is a valuable fodder plant, which resembles corn, but with larger leaves and sweeter stalks. Yields enormous crops and can be cut five or six times a year. Plant in drills during May or June. Three pounds to the acre.

**Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.**—It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn. Seeds are very valuable for poultry feed, especially when moulting.

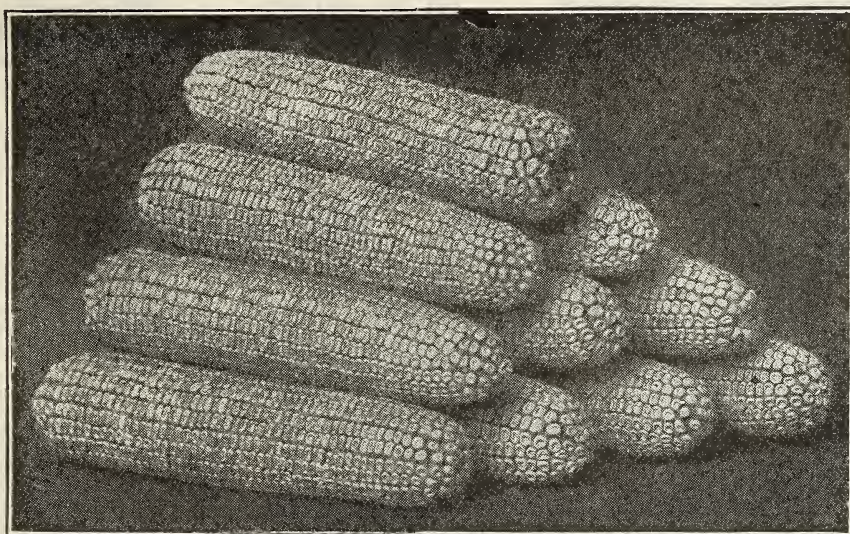
**Dwarf Essex Rape.**—A rapid growing plant that makes excellent pasturage for sheep, hogs or cattle. It is a fine milk producer and should be sown on every farm where there is young lambs or pigs. Sow six to eight pounds per acre in the spring or fall.

**Hungarian.**—This is a species of annual millet growing less rank, with smaller stalk, and darker beard, and often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet.

**Millet, Common.**—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and one-half to four feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about twenty-five pounds per acre from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, about twelve pounds per acre and not later than June 20th.

**Millet, German or Golden.**—An improved large leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow in color and very attractive in appearance.

## SEED CORN



Our seed corn is grown for us by the best grower in Johnson County, Ind. It is carefully selected from well matured ears of a good type, and all ears are nubbed and tipped before being shelled. Each lot of corn is tested, and all we dispose of will be of good germination. Samples and prices on request.

**The Supply of Seed Corn is Uncertain. Prices on Application.**

**Johnson County White Dent.**—This is a highly bred white corn, of large size, containing a high percentage of oil and protein. It is a medium late-maturing variety. The ears are from 9 to 11 inches in length and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 inches in circumference, containing from 18 to 22 rows. The cob is medium in size and white in color, and butts of ears deeply rounded with medium shank. The ears are cylindrical in shape. Tips of ears fill well, a large per cent. being completely covered with grain. The kernels are wedge-shaped, very deep and moderately rough. The stalks grow from 9 to 11 feet in height. The rooting system is extensive, affording great facilities for gathering plant food.

**Reid's Yellow Dent.**—This corn was originated by Mr. James L. Reid of Illinois many years ago, and in fixing the type he made a good job of it, for the highest skill of experts have failed to change it for the better. It certainly is a thoroughbred. We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all around purpose Yellow Dent Corn grown. Color—Is deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough, with grain dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent finest ensilage and fodder. Matures in 110 days.

**Riley's Yellow Dent.**—Riley's Yellow Dent Seed corn has a medium size ear, from 9 to 10 inches in length and 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, the cob is very small and grains very deep, having from 16 to 22 rows of grain to the ear. It is a medium early corn maturing in from 95 to 110 days, owing to the season. Stalks are of medium size and height. Tips and butts are well filled.

**Eureka Ensilage.**—This is a remarkable corn, producing an immense amount of fodder and a heavy crop of long, slender ears with grain of high quality. We do not know of anything finer for ensilage than this variety and every farmer should plant it freely. Do not fail to try it this year.

**Red Cob Ensilage Corn.**—A deep white grain, red cob corn, with a sweet, juicy flavor. Stalk grows 12 to 14 feet in height, with a heavy growth of foliage. It is a standard variety and has proven very satisfactory as a silage corn.



# FLOWER SEEDS

EXTRA SELECT



Seed List has been carefully revised, some new kinds added, and all the inferior kinds cast out, so that there is nothing in the list but what is worthy of cultivation, and of reasonably careful sowing. Our aim is to offer nothing but the best and surest to please, a con- siderable list of kinds, and not the

most bewildering and extensive, wishing to please the masses rather than to cumber our catalogue with every unimportant item which only a few people care for. Any

flower seed not offered in the following pages will be secured on short notice at the price quoted in other catalogues. No garden or lawn, whether large or small, is complete without a flower bed.

## A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SOWING, ETC.

**Early Blooming.**—If you want your flowers and plants to bloom early, sow the seed late in the winter or early spring. Sow them in hot beds, flower pots or shallow boxes. You will find the latter method satisfactory enough, but you will have to keep the plants in the house.

**Kind of Soil to Use.**—The best seeds and the best care on earth will not produce healthy, vigorous plants unless the soil is right. If you can find a rich, sandy loam, use that. It is the best. But if you cannot get such soil, then take two parts black loam, one part sand and one part of decomposed stable manure and mix them thoroughly. This will give you a rich, productive soil.

**How to plant the seeds.**—Place your soil in the hot bed or boxes, as the case may be; smooth the surface and pack quite firmly. Scatter your seeds evenly upon it, and then cover the seed with about twice its thickness of soil and pack it down quite hard. This will give you an ideal planting.

**Temperature and Humidity.**—After getting your seeds planted, you must be careful and keep them in a warm place—not hot, but just warm—about 80 degrees—until the plants appear. You should be careful, also, and keep the seeds quite moist until the plants appear, after which the soil should not be kept too wet, as there is danger of the plants "damping" off.

**Light and Air.**—Plants of all kinds require plenty of light, and they are absolutely essential elements to suc-

cessful flower raising.

**When to transplant.**—As soon as the second leaves appear, then is the time to transplant into other boxes, so that the plant may spread out and become more hardy and stocky. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, then they may be again transplanted into the garden or open border. Care should be taken to water freely until the plants are firmly rooted.

**When to Sow Late Flower Seeds.**—For late summer and fall flowers, sow the seed in fertile soil in the garden or open border in the spring time, giving preference to these locations where the plants are to remain, observing in a general way the directions for early sowing.

Plants are usually divided into three classes, Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are plants which normally live but a single season. Biennials are plants living two years; particularly those which do not bear flowers and fruit until the second season. Perennials tend to live from year to year.

All Flower Seeds Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of Price.



**Ageratum (Floss Flower).**—A hardy annual of easy culture, especially valuable for bedding, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer. Sow the seed early in the spring, either in boxes to transplant, or out of doors, and thin to four or six inches.

**Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf Blue.**—Eight inches high flowers blue.

**Alyssum (Maritimum).**—A fragrant hardy annual, having the odor of honey, and bearing spikes of small, white flowers in great profusion throughout the summer and autumn. Useful for borders or early bedding flowers. Sow the seed early in the spring.

**Little Gem.**—Three to four inches high; fine for borders.

**Amaranthus.**—Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage.

**Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).**—Plant three feet high, with brilliant leaves in variegated red, yellow, green, etc.

**Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).**—Antirrhinum thrive in almost any soil, and should receive more attention. It is undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for bedding or borders they are unsurpassed.

**Tall Mixed.**

**Aquilegia (Columbine).**—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high and bearing an immense variety of colors on long, smooth stems.

**Fine Mixed.**

**Asters.**—A popular half-hardy annual produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. The tallest grow about two feet high, and some varieties or dwarfs are not over three inches high. The best method of culture is to sow the seed in boxes about January 1st, and transplant about April 1st to 15th. The seed can be sown, however, in the row where the plants are to remain, thinning them from six to twelve inches apart, according to variety.

**Giant Branching.**

**Balsam or Lady's Slipper.**—A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. The individual blossoms floating in a dish of water exhibit their beauty to the best advantage.

**Improved Camelia Flowered.**—In its extraordinary size, perfect form and brilliant colors, this fine strain of balsams surpasses all others. Height, 18 inches. Finest mixed.

**Balsam Apple.**—A climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Has graceful and ornamental foliage, yellow flowers and warted golden yellow fruit, with large carmine-red seeds.

**Bachelor's Button.—(See Centaurea.)**

**Balloon Vine, or Love-in-a-Puff.**—Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. The seed pods are curiously swelled or puffed, and are quite attractive.

**Bartonia Aurea.**—12-in. A pretty flowering plant of the Gentian family and somewhat like a wild rose in appearance. Producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms.

**Brachycome.**—12-in. Swan River Daisy. Free flowering dwarf growing annuals, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

**Browallia.**—Handsome, profuse bloomers; used freely both for indoor and outdoor planting on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Usually started indoors but if sown outdoors the plants when small should be protected from the hot sun. Half hardy annual.

**Mixed.**

**Calendula (Pot Marigold).**—Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round. Is of the easiest culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive. A medicinal extract resembling arnica is made from the flowers.

**Double Mixed.**—A good mixture of 8 to 10 different shades of yellow, some clear colors and some shaded and striped.

**California Poppy.—(See Eschscholtzie.)**

**Calliopsis.—(See Coreopsis.)**

**Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium).**—A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed, or the first, if sown early. Grows about three feet high.

**Medium.**—Choice selection of pleasing colors single mixed.

**Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Canariense).**—A tender, climbing annual of the nasturtium family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow.

**Castor Oil Bean.—(See Ricinus.) -----**

**Candytuft (Iberis).**—A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes, and the newer varieties are quite large flowering and very fragrant. Of easy culture and valuable for bedding or massing.

**All Colors and Types Mixed.**

**Carnation.**—These, while belonging to the hardy perennials, may nearly all be flowered the first season by sowing early. Seedlings possess great vigor and, as a rule, produce more flowers than plants from cuttings.

**Double Mixed.**—Of great value for borders and masses, producing a large percentage of double and semi-double flowers.

**Marguerite Mixed Colors.**—Very varied; gives a large percentage of fine double flowers.

**Centaurea.**—A hardy annual, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. Sow the seed early and transplant in March. Except the white leaved sorts all make excellent cut flowers.

**Cyanus Emperor William.**—The rich, deep blue Bachelors Button.

**Chrysanthemum.**—Showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn flowering varieties. Single and double.

**Fine Mixed.**—A combination of various colors.

**Clarkia.**—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 18 inches high and bearing bright rose, white or purple flowers in great profusion. Native of California. Seed sown in the fall will give early blossoms in the spring.

**Fine Mixed.**—Double and single varieties.



**Cobaea Scandens** (Cup and Saucer Vines).—A climber of rapid growth; very valuable for covering trellises, arbor, trunks of trees, etc. Will cling to any rough surface, often attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet in one season.

**Scandens**.—Large, bell-shaped purple flowers.

**Cockscomb** (*Celosia*).—These plants are extremely valuable for formal bedding. The flowers appear in the shape of cockscombs, hence the name, out of a rosette of green or brown leaves.

**Tall Mixed**.

**Dwarf Mixed**.

**Collinsia**.—A free-flowering and easily grown annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet; flowers white, crimson, purple, etc. A California wildflower. Mixed.

**Coreopsis**.—Also known as *Calliopsis*, will grow luxuriantly in any situation and are most useful, affording a constant supply of richly marked flowers for cutting. All varieties are annuals with the exception of *C-Grandiflora*.

**Mixed**.—A selection of the brightest and richest colored large-flowered varieties.

**Coix Lachrymarae** ("Job's Tears").—Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high.

**Cosmos**.—A tender annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and large, showy blossoms. The late-flowering or giant type grows 5 to 6 feet high and its blossoms are larger than the early varieties. They bloom late in the fall.

**Mixed Colors**.

**Cypress Vine** (*Ipomea Quamoclit*).—A tender climbing annual with soft fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

**Dahlia**.—A popular summer and autumn blooming plant; is grown from seed or propagate from the bulbous roots. Sow seed early in hot-beds and transplant as soon as danger of frost is past.

**Double**.—Choice mixed colors in great variety, and flowers of excellent form.

**Single Mixed**.—Seed saved from the choicest varieties.

**Daisy, Shasta Daisy**.—A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms with yellow centers. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing.

**Daisy, Double**.—A hardy perennial, blossoming freely spring and summer. Plant is about four inches high and is valuable for borders, is much sown in lawns.

**All Colors Mixed**.

**Datura** (Trumpet Flower).—Tender annual, growing about 3 feet high, flowers large and trumpet shaped.

**Fasduosa Huberiana**.—Choice mixed colors.

**Delphinium**.—(See Larkspur.)

**Digitalis**, or Foxglove.—9 hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows usually about 3½ feet, although in very rich soil sometimes 6 feet. The bell shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside the blossom. Thrive best in cool, shady locations. Fine mixed.

**Dianthus**, or Pinks.—Hardy annuals, about 1 foot high, and bearing beautifully colored single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

**Mixture of Double Pinks**.—This mixture contains the best of the *Dianthus* varieties.

**Dolichos**, or Hyacinth Bean.—Tender, climbing annual. Grows rapidly and is valuable for covering a trellis. Flowers in purple or white; are borne on long stems, the individual blossoms resembling the bean flower, and the ornamental pods resemble bean pods. Sow seed in open ground late in April.

**Lablab**.—Mixed.

**Escholtzia**, California Poppy, 1 ft.—The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain.

**Forget-Me-Not** (*Myosotis*).—A hardy perennial growing 6 to 12 inches high. Small starlike flowers are borne in clusters on long stems; blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool moist location.

**Mixed Colors**.

**Four O'clock** (*Mirabilis*).—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free flowering, bearing blooms of a great variety of colors and spikes.

**Jalpapa Marvel of Peru**.

**Gaillardia**.—Beautiful showy plant, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of its flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till late in the fall. Excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Should be sown where they are to bloom, height 18 inches. Mixed Double.

**Gomphrena Globosa Mixed**, 2 ft.—Globe Amaranth. Clover-like heads everlasting.

**Gourds**.—Some varieties besides being odd, are very ornamental.

**Dish Cloth**, or *Luffa*.—The inside lining resembles a sponge; very useful.

**Dipper or Siphon**.—Can readily be made into a dipper.

**Nest Egg**.—These resemble a hen's egg and are frequently used for nest eggs.

**Hercules Club**.—Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long.

**Mixed Ornamental Varieties**.

**Helianthus**.—(See Sunflower.)

**Helianthus**.—(See Sunflower.)

**Heliotrope**.—A half-hardy perennial, growing four to eight feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation. Mixed colors.

**Hollyhock.**—A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, five to eight feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Double mixed colors.

**Humulus, or Japanese Hop.**—A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season.

**Japonicus.**—Bright green foliage.

**Hyacinth Bean.**—(See *Dolichos*.)

**Ipomoea.**—An extensive genus, including many well known garden flowers. Are tender climbing annuals, from 5 to 30 feet long. The seed of several varieties, especially the moonflower, should have the outer shell punctured and then soaked in water for twelve hours or more to germinate it.

**Hederacea Grandiflora Alba.**—Large flowers of pure white.

**Ipomea Qsamoclit.**—(See Cypress Vine.)

**Japanese Hop.**—(See *Humulus Japonicus*.)

**Job's Tears.**—(See *Coix Lachryma*.)

**Larkspur, or Delphinium.**—Beautiful, hardy border perennials with noble spikes of handsome flowers, very useful for cut flowers, etc.

**Tall Mixed Colors.**

**Marigold.**—A hardy annual, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

**African Tall Double Orange.**—Beautifully formed flowers of gigantic size and bright color; height 2½ feet.

**Dwarf Double Mixed.**—Profuse flowering, and well adapted for a bedding display in autumn; height, 1 foot.

**Marvel of Peru.**—(See Four O'Clock.)

**Mignonette.**—Hardy annual, growing 6 to 12 inches high and bearing pyramid-shaped spikes, exceedingly fragrant. Sow in the fall for early blossoms in the spring. Valuable for potting, bedding or border. The flowers are not attractive except for their fragrance. Fine mixed.

**Moonflower.**—(See *Ipomea Grandiflora Alba*.)

**Morning Glory**—(*Convolvulus Major*)—See also, *Ipomea*.—Free flowering, beautiful climbers with rich and varied colored flowers, very useful for covering lattice work, verandas, etc., where they are exceedingly effective.

**Imperial Japanese.**

**Major Tall Mixed.**

**Mourning Bride.**—(See *Scabiosa*.)

**Nasturtium.**—Culture.—To grow *Nasturtium* well and secure a fine display of flowers, it is necessary that the soil in which they are grown be very poor and dry, otherwise a super-abundance of foliage will be produced to the exclusion of the flowers.

**Dwarf Mixed.**—Combination of all the dwarf varieties; makes a grand display in a large bed.

**Tall Mixed.**—Of many bright colors, very effective.

**Pansies.**—All our Pansy seed is obtained from the most noted European specialists. Pansies thrive best in a moist, shady location and in rich loamy soil. Seed should be sown in autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a chosen bed, and again to the open garden. This is important for large size pansies; use manure liberally. The blossoms are usually larger in the spring and again in the fall, and while they bloom freely all summer, the blossoms are small during the hot months.

**Imperial Strains, Mixed.**—A superfine mixture of the choicest varieties in all colors. This is a fine mixture of Giant Pansies and with many sorts.

**Petunia.**—A splendid race of plants, rich and varied colors, and profuse flowering with their charming and tender looking flowers, they are very beautiful for groups in the open. For pot culture also. Petunias are almost unsurpassed. Sow seed early in spring, scatter thinly on an even surface and barely cover the seed with sand. If intended for the open ground plant out into a frame to be kept till planting-out time. If for pots, pot singly into small pots in strong rich soil mixed with sand and shift as the plants grow larger.

**Hybrida Fine Mixed.**—The best Petunia for massing in beds and borders, yielding a profusion of brilliantly marked flowers.

**Phlox Drummondii.**—A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer. Fine for bedding and massing. Sow seed in the fall for early flowers.

**Finest Mixed.**

**Poppies.**—The different varieties of poppies are always favorites for outdoor display and the cultivation of them being so extremely simple entitles them to a place in every garden. Seed should be sown where the plants are intended to flower, because it is difficult to transplant them with any measure of success. During March or April sow in lines or groups and thin to about 1 foot apart.

**Paeony Flowered Double Mixed.**—Imposing double globular flowers. Well adapted for shrubberies and large borders.

**Shirley.**—The most charming poppy in cultivation. The blossoms are bright and showy and include an almost endless variety of colors, from pure white, spring and summer. Fine for bedding and massing, to brilliant crimson, many of the flowers being beautifully flaked or edged with white.

**Portulaca.**—Beautiful race of dwarf plants for rock work or dry sunny locations, bearing glossy cup-shaped blossoms in brilliant colors.

**Double Mixed.**—Saved from the finest flowers only, and will produce a large percentage of doubles.

**Single Mixed.**—Large flowers.



**Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant).—**Effective for semi-tropical gardens. Easily raised from seed, and should be grown in deep rich soil. Mixed. Many sorts.

**Salpiglossis.**—Highly ornamental half-hardy annual with large veined, funnel-shaped flowers; much prized for cutting; very showy in beds or border. A bed of these beautiful plants is one of the most striking features of the garden during July and August. Fine, mixed.

**Salvia or Flowering Sage.**—The *Salvia* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses; it makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use however is as a hedge or border plant, where long broad bands of intense color are desirable.

**Splendens.**—Gorgeous plants, with numerous flowers, which are displayed with striking effect against the deep green foliage. A bed of this flower is exceedingly beautiful during the autumn; height, 2 feet.

**Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride.**—Also called Sweet Scabious, Old Maid's Pineushion, etc. The tall flowers are especially adapted for cutting and massing in the garden. Annual (self sown in California), 2½ to 4 feet high. These new flowers are double clear to the center, covering the thimble-shaped cone.

**Tall Double Mixed.**—Immense flowers; very double.

**Scarlet Runner.**—A popular climber; the seed is black and lake splashed.

**Sensitive Plant.**—An interesting plant, the leaves of which close when touched; elegant foliage; flowers pink.

**Snapdragon.** (See *Antirrhinum*.)

**Stocks (Ten Weeks' Stocks, or Gilliflowers; Levkoje).**

The stock is one of the many popular plants used for bedding. For brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Hardy annual. Mixed.

**Sunflower (Helianthus).**—Stately hardy annuals of easy culture. The smaller flowered varieties being also useful for cutting.

**Double Dwarf.**—Very attractive variety, covered with an abundance of golden yellow flowers, height 3 feet.

**Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus).**—A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters, at the end of a stiff stem. The individual flowerets are handsomely colored and marked. It makes a beautiful bedding plant, and is of easy culture.

**Double Varieties.**—Mixed.

**Sweet Peas.—Culture.**—Early in spring make a trench three to four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering at

first only one inch deep. Sweet peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are two inches high, cultivate, and as they grow, gradually fill up the trench. When the plants are about five inches high it is desirable to furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly once or twice a week, preferably early in the morning or in the evening, is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

**Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed.**—This elegant mixture embraces the introduction, including the recent novelties of Mr. Eckford, the sweet pea specialist of England, who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing the sweet pea to its present state of beauty, size and perfection.

**Verbena.**—A half hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. It is well known as a bedding or border plant, and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases.

**Mammoth Flowered.**—Mixed.

**Violets.**—Hardy perennial, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn of easy culture.

**Single, Sweet-scented.**

**Wall Flower.**—These delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for every garden. Height 18 inches.

**Double Mixed.**—A splendid selection, embracing a great variety of colors.

**Wild Cucumber, 30 ft. Echinocystis Lobata.**—This is the quickest growing climber on our list. Grows wild, self-sown, in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building.

**Zinnia.**—For gorgeous summer and autumn display, there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved compact-growing, large-flowering Zinnias; grows only 2 feet high and bears flowers of immense size and of the most brilliant colors.

**Tall Double.**—The finest strain in cultivation; flowers large, well formed and the colors superb.

**Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear).**

An effective plant for beds. Of easy culture; should be planted in good, rich soil, with an abundance of rich compost, and where they can obtain plenty of water.

7 to 9 inches in circumference.  
9 to 11 inches in circumference.  
11 to 14 inches in circumference.  
Mammoth size.

Not prepaid.

**Cannas.**—Our cannas have painted in gorgeous colors—in scarlet, yellow and bronze—the yards of the finest homes, and the parks all over the land. Cannas should be planted in good, rich garden soil, mixed with half of old rotten stable manure by the end of May, when danger from frost is past. Water sparingly for first two weeks after planting. When growing freely, water liberally. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way.

**Louisiana.**—Green foliage edged with brown. Flowers large scarlet, one of the finest of the orchid flowering type. Height, 5 feet.

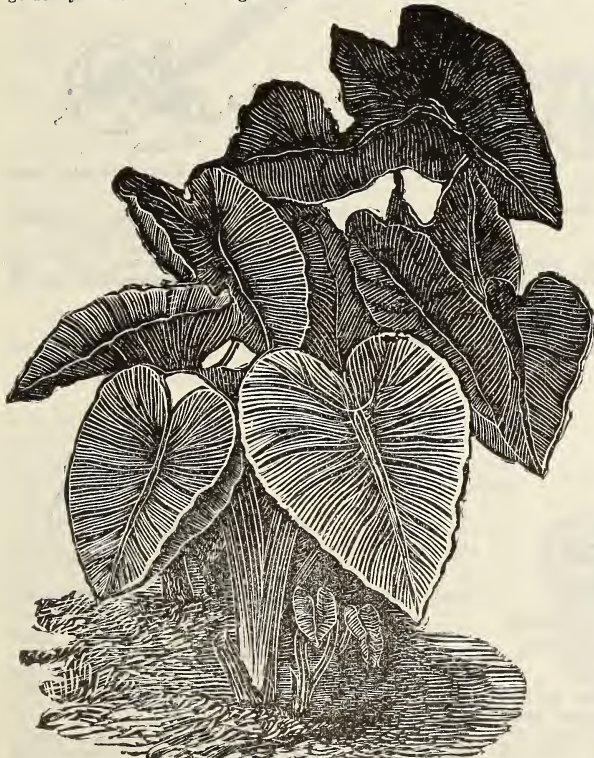
**Shenandoah.**—Bronze foliage, flowers rose pink, forming in large clusters. Height, 3 feet. Very pretty for bedding.

**Indiana.**—Green foliage, flowers very large golden orange, orchid type, height, 5 feet.

**Mont Blanc.**—Green foliage, flowers creamy white. Height, 3 feet.

**Pennsylvania.**—Foliage green, flowers large pure deep scarlet, orchid flowering type. Height, 6 feet.

**Mrs. Kate Gray.**—Orchid flowered; flowers 6 inches across, of rich orange scarlet, flaked and streaked golden yellow. Green foliage. 5 feet.



Caladium or Elephant's Ear.

**Cinnamon Vine.**—A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. Leaves are heart-shaped, bright, glossy green; growth is very rapid, often running 25 to 40 feet in a season. Perfectly hardy.

**Dahlias.**—The dahlia is one of the most important summer and autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by the frost.

**Culture.**—One of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable, but later in the season frequent surface cultivation only should be given. Plant in an open, sunny situation, where the sun reaches them the greater portion of the day. It is a rank feeder, and should have well enriched soil; keep free from grass and weeds. Water regularly in dry weather. Plant the bulbs 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground, laying the bulb on its side.

**Mixed Shades of Dahlias.**—These come in white, pink, red and yellow shades and contain a majority of the Double sorts.

**Gladioli (Splendid Summer Flowering Bulbs).**—A search, be it ever so painstaking and complete, of the floral kingdom, will discover no flower of such easy culture, embracing the great range of color with endless combinations and variety, to equal the gladiolus. The soil should be thoroughly manured and prepared and if the soil is stiff, fill the drill with sandy loam. Plant in full exposure to the sun. Set the bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches apart in each direction. Before the ground freezes, dig up the bulbs, cut off the stalk growth and store in a cool dry place. In cutting gladioli for the house, it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the first one or two lower flowers are open. The remainder will open in the house.

**Mixture of Gladioli.**—Composed of choicest named varieties, including the finest and latest introductions. All are strong, healthy, upright growth and flowers are of immense size. We prepare this mixture for those who desire a complete range of color at a reasonable price. It will be found of exceptional value. Nothing better has ever been offered for the price.

**Tuberose.**—The flowers of this well-known tuberous rooted plant are waxy-white, double and exceedingly fragrant. They are very useful in bouquets and house decoration.

If early flowers are wanted fill five-inch pots half full of well-rotted cow manure and the remainder with good, rich, sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this in March or April, water moderately and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not, the pots can be brought in and bulbs will bloom in the house.

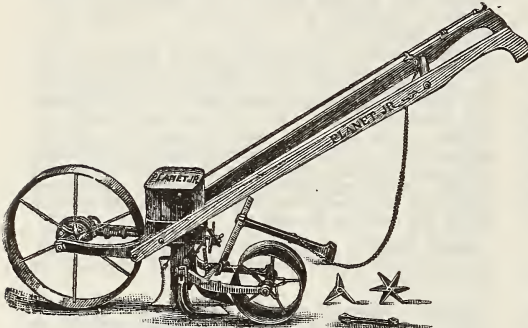
**Excelsior Double Dwarf Pearl.**—Long spikes, 20 to 30 inches high, with large, double, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

**Holland or Dutch Bulbs.**—About the first part of September we will have a complete stock of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Snowdrops, etc., etc. Prices and book on cultivation will be mailed upon application about the first of September.



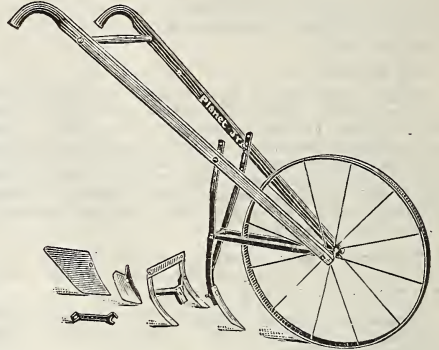
## PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

Look beyond first cost. Planet Jr. tools are made better, last longer, and do more thorough work; **save** time, lighten labor, and get bigger crops. They are the tool for real economy. Fully guaranteed. Send for special 72-page Planet Jr. Catalogue. You will find it interesting. Free on request.

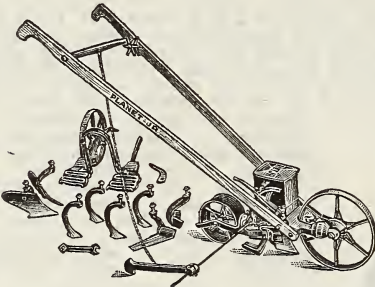


No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder.

A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedmen. Holds 3 quarts. Price, \$18.50.

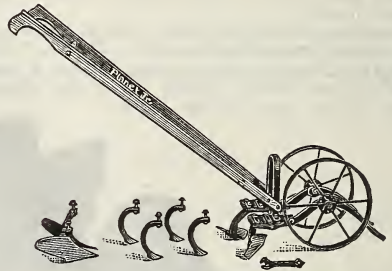


No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow.  
Price, \$5.50.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder,  
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.  
Price, \$23.00.

A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. Is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel hoe. Unbreakable steel frame. Capacity, 2 acres a day.

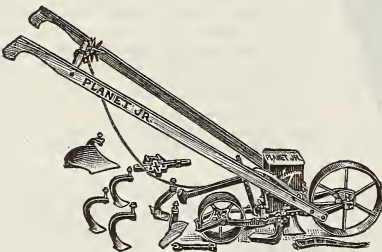


No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and  
Plow. Price, \$12.50.

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between.

No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe, Price, \$9.00.

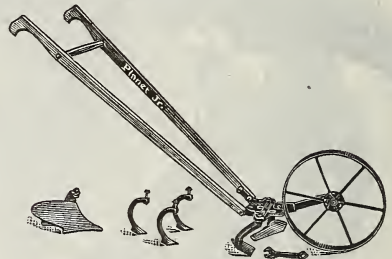
This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only. Any or all of the other attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder,  
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Price Com-  
plete, \$15.50. As a Seeder, only \$19.50.

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily all through the season.

Call and let us show you.



No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and  
Plow. Price, \$8.75.

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. Indestructible steel frame.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Price, \$7.60.

This tool is identical with No. 17, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter which go with it, are all the finest of their kind.

**No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**

Stronger, better made, and capable of a greater variety of work than any other cultivator made. A great favorite in corn, potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, and similar crops. Non-clogging steel wheel. Can be fitted with plow and disc attachment.

**Prices.**

With Steel Wheel.....\$17.25  
Without Wheel..... 15.00

**No. S3 Planet Jr. Seven-Tooth Plain Plani Cultivator.**

In the opinion of those who ought to know, is the coming one-horse cultivator, as it has seven teeth instead of five. The teeth are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and their work is finer and more thorough than that of the five-tooth cultivator.

The machine is a favorite where fine cultivation is wanted. It finishes all rows up to 42 inches apart, and will work the middles complete at one passage. Can be run deep or shallow. Takes all widths of our beveled steel cultivator teeth.

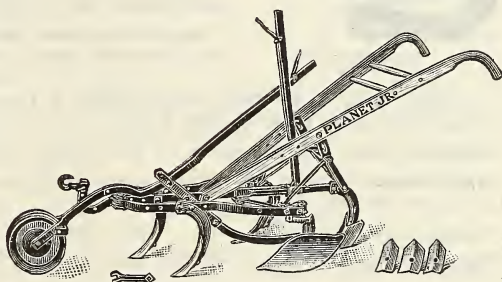
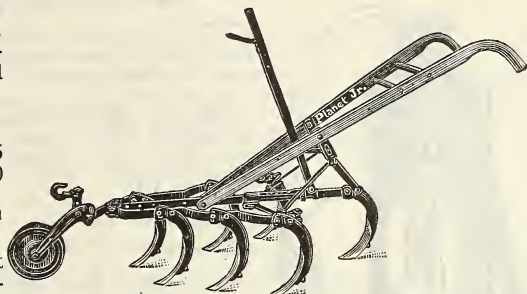
**Prices.**

With Steel Wheel.....\$16.75  
Without Steel Wheel..... 14.50

**No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**

This style is a general favorite, being complete and easily operated. The tool is especially strong, being braced so as to make a stiff, unyielding implement intended for long continued service.

Price complete .....\$20.00

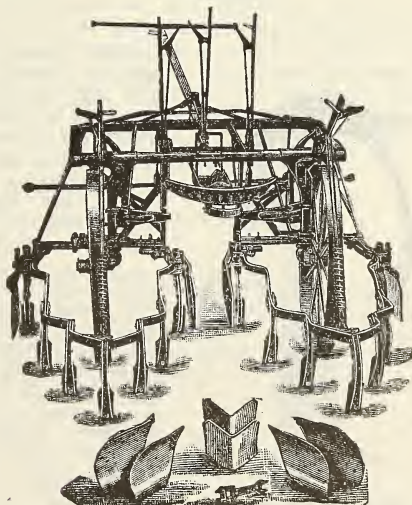


**No. 72 Planet Jr. Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger.**

With the improved No. 72 we complete the cultivation of two rows at one passage, at all widths from 28 to 44 inches inclusive, and the implement is especially built to do this when the rows are irregular. This tool is so designed that the operator can make changes in width of gangs instantly while in motion, by means of a handy lever for each gang, so as to accommodate the machine perfectly to rows which vary greatly in width.

Price, complete \$125.00. Weight, 574 lbs. Complete with Spring Trip Standards (14) in place of Regular \$145.00.

We have the Planet Jr. you need. Come and get it. If you can't come, send for the Planet Jr. Catalogue for 1919.





# Sprayers

## AUTO SPRAY COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

This is the standard compressed air sprayer the world over and is in greater demand than any other similar machine. It is very practical and is made exceptionally strong.

Eight to twelve strokes of the plunger will compress the air in the Sprayer and it works automatically for six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening, and will give higher and more forceful pressure than any other similar machine. This machine requires no agitator. The Spray nozzle or auto-pop automatically controls the spray. It operates the lever and opens or closes the valve.

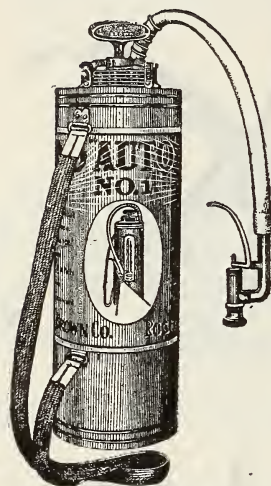
Auto-Spray No. 1-B—Brass tank with auto-pop-----\$11.00

Auto-Spray No. 1-D—Galvanized tank with auto-pop----- 7.00

**Myers' Barrel Spray Pumps.**—The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted end to the head of the barrel. Base fits 8x8 inch hole. Has Bronze Ball Valves and Brass Seats; the plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. Will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. Each, \$21.00.

**Myers' Lever Bucket Spray Pump.**—Made of brass. Has patent agitator and malleable iron footrest. Complete, with hose and nozzle. Each, \$9.00.

**Myers' Little Giant Spray Pump.**—Has agitator, and complete with hose and combination nozzle. Has malleable footrest. Each, \$6.50.



Auto-Spray No. 1.

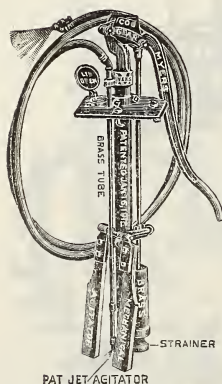
**"Junior" Hand Bucket Pump.**—Made entirely of brass. A spray and force pump combined. Complete, with hose and nozzle, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2.60.

**Whitewash Spray Pump.**—Excellent for whitewashing poultry houses inside and out. \$3.00 each.

**Hand Sprayer.**—Made of tin. Throws a fine misty spray. Well made, strong and durable. 1 pint size, 25c; 1 quart size, 50c.

**Continuous Sprayer.**—Double acting. Works both ways of the stroke. Painted bright red. Each, \$1.00.

**Glass Jar Sprayer.**—Complete, with one quart Mason jar. Well braced and supported. Each, 75c.



Myers' Barrel Spray Pump. Price, \$10.00.

**Myers' Handy Portable Sprayer.**—A strong, compact, well built, portable sprayer for use in the garden, lawn, orchard and greenhouse. Easily operated by man or child. Very satisfactory for both spraying and whitewashing. It saves time, labor and material. Price \$31.00.

**Little Giant Duster.**—Distributes any dry powder, Paris Green, etc., to perfection. The method has long ago passed the experimental stage, and highest authorities sanction it. Dust potato vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Reservoir holds nearly a quart of powder. Machine weighs 6 lbs. One packed in a case complete, three tubes, five nozzles and strap. Cased for shipping weighs 15 lbs.



Myers' Handy Portable Sprayer

## INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

### Prices on Application.

**Arsenate of Lead (Dry Form).**—The best insecticide known for leaf-eating insects because it kills quickly. Trees or plants sprayed with arsenate of lead and water are quickly freed from their insect pests. It can not injure the most delicate foliage. Respraying after rains is the bane of the fruit-grower's life. Arsenate of lead dries on the leaves to a varnish-like film, which is not affected by dew or rain. One thorough spraying will protect the foliage for an entire season.

**Dry Bordeaux Powder.**—For preventing blight on grapes, potatoes and other crops that are subject to rust, mildew and black rot applied dry with bellows.

**Paris Green.**—A strong and effective poison for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water; if diluted use one pound of Green to 100 gallons of water. For tender foliage or trees double the quantity of water. Paris Green acts a little quicker than Arsenate of Lead, but washes off more easily. It is better to use on garden crops or tobacco, and Arsenate of Lead is best for trees. Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture give excellent results on potatoes, the Green killing the bugs and the Bordeaux preventing blight. Price fluctuates.

**Soluble Sulphur Compound, in Powder Form.**—Make your orchard pay you real profit money by spraying with sulphur compound, dry form. All the old disagreeable features of spraying with liquid lime sulphur is done away with by using the new sulphur compound. It is not caustic, does not freeze, is good till used and is fully 25 per cent cheaper to use than that in the liquid state. While the experiment stations do not favor using their testimonials over their signature, many of them endorse this dry soluble compound.

**Fish Oil Soap (Whale Oil Soap).**—For mild forms of scale. An excellent summer spray. For San Jose scale and all soft shell insects. Makes a good wash for trees and plants where bark is affected by insects; also for smearing on trunks of trees as a preventive against worms. Dissolve in water as per directions.

**Insecto.**—A convenient ever-ready Dry Bordeaux Mixture Concentrate, used in spraying for blight, mildew, apple, scab and other fungous diseases. Mixed in Arsenate in spraying for bud moth, canker-worm, codling moth and other eating insects. Use 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water for hardy foliage, such as apple, pear and potato; about 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water for peach, cherry and cucumber.

**Hammond's Slug Shot.**—One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the cabbage worm, potato bug, tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life.

**Tobacco Dust.**—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on cabbage, striped bug on melons, cucumbers, and squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the new leaves come on, as it will stick better.

**Tobacco Stems.**—For fumigating or use as a mulch preventing green fly and other parasites. Per 100 lbs. \$1.75.

**Hellebore.**—For destroying rose slugs. One or two applications are usually sufficient for a season, and it is thoroughly effective.

### BLACK LEAF 40.

You will have 100 per cent better chances of success if you rid your garden of the millions of little insects that reduce and destroy plants. Thorough application of Black Leaf 40 will do that better than anything else.

"BLACK LEAF 40" is a concentrated solution of nicotine-sulphate guaranteed to contain 40 per cent nicotine by weight. It is a contact insecticide. It kills insects when and only when brought into contact with their bodies. It mixes readily with water, does not clog the spray nozzles, nor does it injure foliage if diluted as recommended.

1 oz. makes three to six gallons of spray.

½ lb. makes forty to fifty gallons spray.

2 lbs. makes 150 to 200 gallons spray.

**Pyrox.**—A pasty substance used for leaf-eating insects and blight. It is really a Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead combined and is excellent. Dilute one pound to five gallons water. It is a superior article that is giving results.



## Red Flower and Azalia Pots.

	Each.	Doz.	100
2 -inch	\$.01	\$.10	\$.85
2½ -inch	.02	.15	1.15
3 -inch	.02	.20	1.35
4 -inch	.03	.30	2.25
5 -inch	.05	.50	4.00
6 -inch	.07½	.75	5.75
7 -inch	.12½	1.25	9.50
8 -inch	.20	2.00	13.75
9 -inch	.30	3.00	25.00
10 -inch	.35	3.50	30.00
12 -inch	.65	7.00	60.00

## Saucers.

	Each	Doz.
3 -inch	\$0.02	\$0.20
4 -inch	.03	.40
5 -inch	.03½	.40
6 -inch	.05	.60
7 -inch	.06	.60
8 -inch	.07½	.75
10 -inch	.12½	1.25
12 -inch	.20	2.00

## Fine Mixed Bird Seed.

A combination of the best and highest quality seeds in proper proportions. Lb. 20c.

Canary.—(Re-cleaned Sicily)—Lb. 20c.

Hemp.—(Imported Russian)—For parrots, pigeons, etc. Lb. 20c.

Rape.—(Imported)—Not the Common article usually sold. Lb. 15c.

Sunflower.—(Mammoth Russian)—For parrots, pigeons, etc. Lb. 20c.

Cuttle Bone.—1 Large piece, 5c.

Bird Sand.—Large package, 10c.

Mixed Seed.—Large package, 15c and 25c.



## ELK BRAND FERTILIZERS

MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

Garden Street and L. & N. Tracks

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The most available Plant Food from best sources.

Finest mechanical condition for drilling.

Produces the most satisfactory results.

Good Bags

Good Drillers

## ELK BRAND FERTILIZERS.

## WE USE GROUND TOBACCO FOR POTASH.

## Prices On Application.

## Elk Corn and Wheat Grower.

Ammonia	1 10 2%
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8%
Total Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9%
Potash K <sup>2</sup> O	1 to 2%
Equal to Sulphate of Potash	2 to 4%

An excellent corn and wheat grower at a moderate price.

## Elk Standard Guano.

Ammonia	2 to 3%
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 10%
Total Phosphoric Acid	9 to 11%
Potash K <sup>2</sup> O	2 to 3%
Equal to Sulphate of Potash	4 to 6%

As the name implies, this is a Standard Brand. It is formulated so as to be suited for general crops. It is a complete Fertilizer containing a good percentage of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. These elements are derived principally from animal and vegetable matter. This is a high grade Brand and can be used with good profit on any kind of crop.

## Elk Special Lime Fertilizer.

Ammonia	1 10 2%
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8%
Total Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9%
Potash K <sup>2</sup> O	1 to 2%
Equal to Sulphate of Potash	2 to 4%
Carbonate of Lime	30 to 35%

Especially adapted to acid soils. The large percentage of Carb. of Lime, contained in this brand, will correct any acidity or sourness in the soil.

Recommended especially when Alfalfa or Legumes are to be planted.

## Elk General Crop Grower.

Ammonia	½ to 1%
Available Phosphoric Acid	10 to 11%
Total Phosphoric Acid	11 to 12%
Bone Phosphate of Lime	22 to 26%
Potash K <sup>2</sup> O	1 to 2%
Equal to Sulphate of Potash	2 to 4%

This Brand is recommended particularly for use on lands, but where not so much Ammonia is required. It is one of the best brands we make and is always in perfect drilling condition.







# INDEX TO CONTENTS

## Vegetable Seeds

	Page
Asparagus .....	14
Beans, Bush Green Pod.....	15-16
Beans, Pole, Green Pod.....	17
Beans, Bush Wax .....	16
Beans, Bush Lima .....	18
Beans, Pole Lima .....	17
Beets, Garden .....	18-19
Beets, Swiss Chard .....	19
Beets, Mangels .....	19
Cabbage .....	19-20
Carrots .....	21
Cauliflower .....	22
Celery .....	22
Celeriac .....	22
Corn, Sweet .....	23
Corn Salad .....	23
Corn, Field .....	43
Cucumber .....	24
Egg Plant .....	25
Endive .....	24
Herbs .....	25
Kale .....	25
Kohl Rabi .....	26
Leek .....	26
Lettuce .....	26-27
Melon, Musk .....	27
Melon, Water .....	28-29
Mustard .....	29
Okra .....	30
Onion Seed .....	30-31
Onion Sets .....	31
Parsley .....	31
Parsnips .....	31
Peas, Garden .....	32-33
Peas, Field .....	42
Pepper .....	34
Plants, Number to Acre.....	21
Potatoes .....	33
Pumpkin .....	34

## Vegetable Seeds—Continued.

	Page
Radish .....	35-36
Rhubarb .....	36
Rutabaga .....	39
Salsify .....	36
Spinach .....	36
Squash .....	37
Tobacco .....	38
Tomato .....	37-38
Turnip .....	39

## Flower Seeds and Bulbs.

Flower Seeds, Alphabetically	
Arranged .....	44-48
Bulbs .....	49
Nasturtiums .....	47
Sweet Peas .....	48

## Grass and Clover Seeds

Clover Seeds .....	41
Grasses .....	40
Lawn Grass .....	40

## Farm Seeds, Etc.

Barley .....	42
Bird Seed .....	54
Buckwheat .....	42
Canada Peas .....	42
Cow Peas .....	42
Fertilizers .....	54
Flower Pots .....	54
Garden Tools .....	50-51
Insecticides .....	53
Milletts .....	42
Oats .....	41
Rape, Dwarf Essex .....	42
Soja Beans .....	42
Spray Pumps .....	52
Sorgum .....	42
Sunflower .....	42
Teosinte .....	42
Vetches .....	42





# DAWSON & COMPANY

1920  
**SEED**  
ANNUAL

Successors to  
Southern Seed Co.

Seeds  
Bulbs  
Plants

Indianapolis,

Indiana